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The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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March, 1871. L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

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Salem, Nov. 15, 1870.

UNDER THE WATER.

Sunken Iron-Clads---Curious Things Seen by Divers.

The Charleston *News*, in giving an account of the work of wreckers in Charleston harbor, says that the iron-clad Housatonic lies in thirty-six feet water, just over the bar, sixteen miles from the city. She rests on a hard shell bottom, and lies northwest and southeast, on her keel. The water out here is beautifully blue and clear, and the divers prosecute their work with much less difficulty than at the Weehawken. Her decks, mast and rigging have all been eaten away by the worms, and little is now left of her but the huge black hull. Her propeller, shaft, chains and anchors, and a large portion of her machinery, have been hoisted from her by the machine, and also two smaller guns composing her armament. The rest of them were taken up by the government several years ago. The government had a buoy planted about three hundred yards east-southeast of this wreck, which enables the wreckers to guess pretty closely as to the whereabouts. To render the matter a certainty, however, Captain Soames, when he leaves her to come up to the city, marks her position with a buoy fastened to the centre of her hull. About twenty feet south of the wreck of the doomed ship lies the hull of her destroyer, the Confederate torpedo boat.

She has been visited by the captain who reports her to be lying bottom upwards, and seemingly is in good preservation. There are no holes in her hull, and the wings of the diminutive propeller, now uppermost, seem to be in good running order. She did her work effectually. In the hull on the port quarter of the huge ship is a jagged hole large enough to drive a carriage and a pair through. The heavy oaken ribs and thick planks are blown with tremendous power, and the Housatonic must have gone down with but little preparation. Her diminutive but dangerous foe met with a similar fate, and the two now rest in silence, side by side at the bottom of the sea.

Under the waters the divers see curious things and make curious acquaintances. Near the surface of the water on his way down, the diver sees sharks of enormous dimensions, which seem afraid of the curious monster thus intruding on their domain. The sharks are never seen at the bottom; they keep their distance; but the small fry at the bottom are much more sociable. These swim around the diver in the most indifferent manner, and with curiosity truly feminine, insert their noses in every orifice in his submarine armor. Their particular amusement is to pry into the glass eyes, and at times they are as troublesome as the mosquitos are to us land lubbers. All varieties and immense quantities of these small fish feed around on the shells and their curiosity render them easy victims to the insinuations of hook and bait.

At night the phosphorescent sparks in the clear blue water out at Housatonic light up the depth in a wonderful manner, and the diver enjoys the illumination, though he has not much time for admiring the beauties of nature. He stays down six hours, or less, as his work renders it necessary. In rummaging about the ship the captain discovered several bottles of Rhine wine and ale. He also brought up a globular brass lamp and several metal mountings from officers swords. The captain had also in his posession a massive jaw bone. It was evidently the lower maxilary of a man; but its size and the strength of the teeth are wonderful.

THE PEASANT AND LAWYER.

[Translated from the French of Emile Souvestre for Moore's Rural New Yorker.]

Cities have their individuality as well as men—manufacturing or maritime, intelligent or frivolous, they always reveal by their physiognomy the nature of their inhabitants. Go through Rouen, Lyons, Brest or Strasbourg, and look around you. Everything which strikes your eye will be a revolution of taste and habits; the history of each population will be found, as one might say, written in the streets. One is especially struck with this truth in visiting Rennes. To see its grand edifices, with their magisterial air, its promenades, with scarcely here and there some pensive reader, you recognise at once the capital of the old Breton Duchy, the old seat of Parliaments, the city of study, where all the thoughtful youths of the province come to cultivate their minds, for the prevalent air of Rennes is gravity; the whole city is calm and severe as a judgment hall, and indeed it is the dwelling place of the law. There you find its temples, its high priests and its most fervent worshippers. They resort hither from the most remote parts of Brittany to seek counsel. To come to Rennes without consulting a lawyer appears as impossible to a Breton as it would have been to a Greek to pass the temple of Delphos without interrogating the Pythoness.

This was as true towards the end of the last century as it is to-day, and especially of the peasants, a race rendered timid by experience and accustomed to take precautions. So then it happened, one day, that a farmer, having come to Rennes for some bargain, concluded, after his business was finished, that he still had some hours of leisure, it would be well for him to employ them in consulting a lawyer. He had often heard M. Potier de la Germondaie spoken of, whose reputation was so great that a cause was deemed already gained, if it were supported by his opinion. The peasant asked his address and repaired to him in St. George street. The clients were numerous, and Bernard had to wait a long time; at last his turn came and he was introduced. M. Potier de la Germondaie signed to him to sit down, laid his spectacles on the desk, and asked what he came for.

"Faith! Mr. Advocate," said the farmer, twisting his hat, "I have heard so much talk of you that, as I was here, I thought I would take the chances of consulting you."

"I thank you for your confidence, my friend," said M. Germondaie, "but you have some suit I suppose?"

"Suit! I abominate them, and Peter Bernard never had a word with anybody."

"Then it is a settlement, a family division?"

"Excuse me Mr. Advocate; my family and myself have never had any division to make, seeing we eat out of the same cupboard, as they say."

"It concerns some purchase or sale then?"

"Oh, no indeed! I am not rich enough to buy, nor yet poor enough to have to sell out."

"But what *do* you want with me then?" asked the astonished lawyer.

"Oh, well, I have told you, sir," replied Bernard, with a loud, embarrassed laugh; "I want an *opinion*—for money understand —because I am here at Rennes, and I must profit by the occasion."

M. Germondaie smiled, took a pen and paper, and asked his name.

"Peter Bernard," replied he, happy to be understood at last.

"Your age?"

"Thirty years, or thereabouts."

"Your profession?"

"My profession?—oh, yes; what I do? —I am a farmer."

The lawyer wrote two lines, folded the paper and handed it to his strange client.

"Is it finished already?" cried Bernard; "oh, well—that's lucky; one has no time to grow mouldy, as they say. How much is it worth, this opinion, Mr. Lawyer?"

"Three francs."

Bernard paid without complaint, scraped his foot, and went out, enchanted with having profited by the occasion.

When he reached home it was already four o'clock. The trip had tried him, and he went in determined to rest. However, his hay had been cut two days before, and was completely dry. One of his boys came to ask if he must go bring it in. "This evening?" interrupted the farmer's wife, who had joined her husband. "It would be a shame to go to work so late, when you could do it to-morrow without tiring yourself." The boy remarked that the weather might change, that the teams were ready and the hands unemployed. The wife replied that the wind was from a good quarter, and that the night would soon interrupt them.

Bernard listening to both sides, did not know how to decide, when suddenly he recollected the lawyer's paper. "Stop a minute!" cried he "I have got an 'opinion' here; it is from a famous man, and cost me three francs. That ought to settle it. Therese, tell us what it says, you who can read all writing."

The wife took the paper and read, hesitatingly, these two lines: "*Never put off till to-morrow, what you can do to-day.*"

"There it is," cried Bernard, struck as with a ray of light. "Come, get the carts quick! Girls, boys, let us get in the hay."

Still his wife tried to make objections, but he declared that people did not buy an 'opinion' for three francs, for nothing, and they must follow the lawyer's advice. He himself set the example at the head of his laborers, and worked until all the hay was got in. The event seemed to be sent on purpose to prove the wisdom of his conduct, for the weather changed during the night, a sudden storm burst over the village, and the next day at dawn they perceived the river overflowing the meadows and carrying off the new cut hay. The harvests of all the neighboring farmers were completely destroyed. Bernard alone lost nothing. The first experience gave him such faith in the lawyer's opinion that from that day he took it for the rule of his conduct and became, thanks to his irregularity and diligence, one of the richest farmers of the country. He never forgot, either, the service M. Germandaie had rendered him, but carried him every year, for gratitude, a couple of his fattest fowls, and was accustomed to say to his neighbors, whenever they spoke of lawyers, that "after the laws of God and the Church, the most profitable thing in the world was a lawyer's 'opinion.'

The Pulse.

The pulse of a healthy grown person beats seventy times in a minute; there may be good health down to sixty; but if the pulse always exceeds seventy, there is a disease—the machine is working too fast; it is wearing itself out; there is a fever or inflammation somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself, as in consumption, when the pulse is always quick, that is, over seventy, gradually increasing with decreased chances of cure, until it reaches one hundred and ten, or one hundred and twenty, when death comes before many days. When the pulse is over seventy for months, and if there is even a slight cough, the Lungs are affected. Every intelligent person owes it to himself to learn from his family physician how to ascertain the pulse in health; then by comparing it with what it is when ailing, he may have some idea of the urgency of the case, and it will be an important guide to the physician. Parents should know the healthy pulse of each child; as, now and then a person is born with a peculiarly slow or fast pulse, and the very case in hand may have that peculiarity. An infant's pulse is one hundred and forty; a child of seven years about eighty; from twenty to sixty years it is seventy beats a minute, declining to sixty at fourscore. There are pulses all over the body, but where there are only skin and bone; as at the temples, it is more easily felt.

The wrist is the most convenient point. The feebleness or strength of the beat is not material, being modified by the finger's pressure. Comparatively, rapidity is the great point; near death, is a hundred and forty or over. A healthy pulse imparts to the finger a feeling as of a woolen string; in fever it feels harder, like a silk thread; if there is inflammation, which is always dangerous, it beats fast, spiteful and hard, as if a fine wire was throbbing against the finger. When the pulse beats irregularly, as if it lost a beat, then hurried to make it up, there is something the matter with the heart. But however unnatural you may think the pulse is, do not worry about it; take nothing except by the advice of an intelligent physician.

San Francisco has a steam wagon for agricultural purposes.

An illicit distillery was recently seized in Culpepper county, Va., which had been running with impunity for five years.

Courting Under Difficulties.

I made the acquaintance of a young lady once at a party, who was rather good-looking; and I, being rather susceptible, of course fell in love.

I accompanied the young lady home, but had a very polite invitation from the young lady's father to stay at home. But, nothing daunted, I resolved to win Jane Ann at all hazards. If anything, I rather liked old R—'s objections, for that made the thing romantic, you know.

The next evening, knowing that Jane Ann would be at church, I borrowed a horse and buggy from a friend, and went there for the purpose of taking Jane Ann home after church was over.

I am afraid I did not pay much heed to the sermon on that evening; and I thought, at that time, it was the longest I had ever listened to. But as everything earthly has an end, so had that sermon; and I thought it the happiest moment of my life when I assisted Jane Ann into the carriage.

We of course took the longest road to R—'s possible. As it was the opposite direction from my horse's home, and as he had not had his supper, he did not care much about going; but I at last got him under way, and then gave my attention to my companion, and commenced a conversation, which ran somewhat in this way:

"Dear Janie, isn't this a beautiful—whoa, there! Where are you going to?"

The last was addressed to the horse, who had suddenly taken a notion to turn round.

"See how beautiful the moon—whoa, there! Where in the dickens are you going to?"

The horse was going square into the fence.

"O! Janie, I have long waited for this opportunity to—whoa, there! Confound that horse—I've long wished for the opportunity to tell you how much I—come out of that, you oat-muncher! Where in the mischief are you going to?"

The horse was going into the fence again, but I straightened him and commenced again.

"I've long wanted to tell you, Janie, how much I love you—come out of that you son-of-a-gun! What are you turning around for?—and oh, Janie, if I thought you—where the deuce are you going? whoa, there! loved me half as well as—confound that horse! Whoa, there!—I love you—come out of that! I'd be perfectly—darn that horse! Whoa, there!"

I was too late; the horse turned square around, upsetting the carriage and breaking it all to smash, but fortunately not hurting Janie or I. I walked home with Jane, but never finished my speech.

The carriage cost me forty dollars to get it repaired, and I haven't indulged in the luxury of falling in love since.

Some twenty-five years ago, when I was pastor of a church in ——, I took occasion one evening to attend a social meeting in the church in that place. As is their custom on such occasions, one after the other rose and gave in his or her experience. After a time, a man in humble circumstances, small in stature, and with a very effeminate squeaking voice, rose to give in a piece of his experience which was done in the following manner:

"Brethren, I have been a member of this church for many years. I have seen hard times; my family has been much afflicted; but I have for the first time in my life to see my pastor or any of the trustees of this church cross the threshold of my door."

No sooner had he uttered this part of his experience than he was suddenly interrupted by one of the trustees, an aged man, who rose up and said in a firm, loud voice:

"My dear brother, you must put the devil behind you."

On his taking his seat, the pastor in charge quickly rose, and also replied to the little man as follows:

"My dear brother, you must remember that we shepherds are sent to the *lost* sheep of the house of Israel."

Whereupon the little man rose again, and in answer, said, in a very loud tone of voice:

"Yes, and if I'd been a *fat* one, you would have found me long ago."

The effect upon the audience can be better imagined that described.

The Horrible Famine In Persia.

A correspondent of the Levant *Herald*, writing from Tabreez, April 30, gives an account of the famine, which goes to confirm the later telegraph news of the extremities to which the people have been reduced. The writers says:

"The details which reach us here of the destitution and misery which the draught of last year has caused in the central and Southern provinces of Persia are fearfully heart-rending. That the people are dying of hunger even in the streets of the capital is a minor phase of this terrible calamity. In Khorassan parents are selling their children as slaves to the Turcomans in order to keep them alive, and in Ispahan, as is said, men have been seized in the act of digging up corpses to serve as food for their starving families. In Shiraz, Kerman and Yedzd the wretched sufferers endeavor to support life on the grass and roots which they may find in the neighborhood, and, as may be expected, pestilence follows hard on the footsteps of famine; between them, the half of the kingdom of Persia is being rapidly depopulated.

A Paris corespondent tells this story: A boy of thirteen, found fighting, was taken to be shot. He took a silver watch from his pocket and cried out: "Captain, do let me take this first to a friend across the street; I borrowed it." "Oh! you scamp!" said the officer, "I understand—you want to run off." "My word of honor, I will come back again," said the boy, and the Captain, seeing it was a child, was only too glad to get rid of him. In ten minutes the boy came back and took his stand with his face to the wall. "Here I am, fire!" Does Roman history tell us anything braver? The Captain boxed the little hero's ears and ordered him never to show his face there again. They could not fire on him.

Piano-making is the third manufacturing interest in this country.

Accuracy.

Boys, listen to what President Tuttle says: I saw a young man once in the office of a western railway superintendent. He was occupying a position that four hundred boys in the city would have wished to get. It was honorable and "it paid well," besides being in the line of promotion. How did he get it? Not by having a rich father, for he was the son of a laborer. The secret was his beautiful accuracy. He began as an errand boy, and did his work accurately. His leisure time he used in perfecting his writing and arithmetic. After a while he learned to telegraph. At each step his employer commended his accuracy, and relied on what he did, because he was sure it was just right.

And it is thus with every occupation. The accurate boy is the favored one. Those who employ men do not wish to be on the constant lookout, as though they were rogues or fools. If a carpenter must stand at his journeyman's elbow to be sure his work is right, or if a cashier must run over his book-keeper's columns he might as well do the work himself as to employ another to do it in that way, and it is very certain that the employer will get rid of such an inaccurate workman as soon as he can.

The World is Sick.

The *Medical Gazette* gives a resume of the disease now prevalent in various parts of the world, from which it appears that small-pox yet lingers, though with diminished intensity, in some of the southeastert portions of the United States, as also in England, Scotland and Ireland. In Paris, where dead bodies have so long been neglected and allowed to poison the air, and where starvation has lent its malefic influence, small-pox, typhoid fever, and abdominal affections continue their ravages and tetanus and pyæmia prevail among the wounded. In Lyons, hydrophobia is on the increase; influenza, pneumonia, acute articular rheumatism, and erysipelas show no abatement, and scarlet fever is increasing. At Vienna, during April, typhoid fever and petechial typhus prevailed to such an extent that a special supplementary hospital was necessary. Small-pox is epidemic at Berlin, and prevails more or less in almost every town and village throughout Germany. In Holland, also, this terrible disease is at work, especially at Delit and Breda, and at last accounts was increasing at Amsterdam. The same is true to Italy. Russia is afflicted with cholera, as also are some parts of Persia; and in Madagascar it is especially virulent, and it is expected that India will shortly enter upon another small-pox cycle. Yellow fever is abating in Buenos Ayres.

Some Remarks on Bread Making.

As your correspondents are discussing the question of Bread making, allow me to offer the following remarks:

I never use tin or metal ware of any kind to mix bread in. I prefer a wooden bowl and spoon, because they can always be kept clean and sweet. A still better thing is a yellow nappy, and it can be dipped into hot water before setting the dough in it.

As to the use of salaratus and soda, it is only tolerated by the grossest ignorance. It is the received impression that an alkali makes the bread tender, and it is indiscriminately used, hence, so much yellow looking bread. These alkalies are only of service when an acid is to be neutralized, and then they are to be very sparingly used. It is very difficult to enlighten an ignorant cook, whose obstinacy is in proportion to her ignorance, and whose threat of leaving, if not left undisturbed in her kitchen, frightens her timid, delicate mistress into silence and absence. How few mistresses there are who are able to contend with these kitchen autocrats, or are competent to prove their ability to execute what they have undertaken?

Let an old housekeeper read what has been written, and she will cry out, "la, what a fuss about bread making, which any ninny can do!" And if she has a batch of good bread once in a fortnight, and that by good luck, as she would call it, she thinks she knows all about the matter, and disdains to give attention to such a trifle. Yet, if you ask her why her bread was not habitually good, she cannot explain, otherwise than that the leaven was overworked, the yeast not good, the water too hot, or the flour was bad; but the true rational she is unable to explain, yet she knows all about making bread. If you were to attempt to enlighten her, she would silence you by "thanking her stars she never meddled with such kinds of knowledge."

The question is asked if the use of soda, cream of tartar and salaratus be as unhealthy as many now assert, and why? Ure says the most celebrated writers upon bread making give the preference to bread mixed with yeast, and well kneaded. The pre-eminence of the Parisian bread is owing to this.

A horse and cow had a little misunderstanding about some oats, near Bangor, Maine, on Sunday, whereupon the cow gored the horse in the side quite severely. Unused to such a greeting, the horse whirled around and, with his hind feet, dealt the cow such a stunning blow in the head that he made fresh beef of her in about two seconds. He then turned round, smelled of her, and finding she was dead, walked off, ate his oats, and then came back and kicked off her horns.

The father of Jeff. Long, the colored Congressman from the Fourth Georgia District, is now under sentence of death for murder in Oglethorpe county of that State.

The daily consumption of spirits in the United States is estimated at 230,000 gallons per day.

Ninety-six paper mills, in this country, were destroyed by fire during the year 1870.

A convict in the New York State Prison named L. C. Stewart, now serving out a term of years for robbery, has fallen heir to an estate valued at $150,000.

There is a rolling mill in Rome, Georgia, which circulates no less than $14,000 a month in that town.

A Remarkable Story.

A correspondent of the *Dispatch* furnishes the following:

After the first battle of Manassas, Jas. A. Burton, of Cobb county, Ga., belonging to Capt. King's company, Seventh Georgia Regiment, was brought to Bellevue Hospital with a rifle-ball wound in the centre of his forehead. He seemed perfectly well, walking about as if nothing was the matter. I procured for him a home in a private family, where on the third or fourth day afterwards, the ball, which had lodged between the skull and the lining of the brain, by suppuration reached and rested on the brain, producing spasms and death in a short time.

Before I left him on the day of his arrival in Richmond, he told me that he was 27 years old and his wife 22 years old; that they had fourteen children—nine boys and five girls; that his wife had twins six times; that eleven of them were going to school. When he left home, all were alive; and not one of his children, his wife or himself, had ever had three days' sickness since their marriage. He was a fine looking man, six feet one inch high, and weighed 180 pounds; that he was the smallest of six brothers, and that his parents raised six boys and twenty-one girls. This statement was made in a calm, modest manner, which seemed characteristic of the man, in the presence of myself and the Rev. P. B. Price, of which I made a note at the time, and to-day, by accident, came across and give it to the public.

How to destroy Insects in your Orchards.

The address of J. W. Robson before the Jo Daviess County (Illinois) Horticultural Society has some excellent points relating to orchard culture, and especially the depredations of insects, and he recommends every orchardist to observe these few details every season:

1st. "Encourage the black-cap tit-mouse and the hairy woodpecker, which destroy the insects in the pupa state.

2d. Light small bonfires in the orchard, on dark nights after the sun has set. This will destroy the moth.

3d. Pick up wormy fruit as soon as it falls, run it right through the cider mill, or throw it to the hogs to be eaten.

4th. Strips of woolen cloth tied around the trunks when the trees are in bloom, and examined twice a week, will destroy those that have escaped, and crawled there for shelter. They will be found generally in a transformation state, between worm and pupa.

5th. Place a bunch of weeds or soft hay in the crotch of the tree at the same time, and examine frequently. You have only to look at these dishes of beautiful fruit to see how this insect destroys the appearance and lessons the market value of the apple.

Brother Horticulturists, up and be doing, bear in mind that eternal vigilance is the price of handsome, perfect fruit!"

Farmers' Families.

Much has been said and written on this subject; poets have loved it, and almost every artist has his cozy little farm-house, nestled among the trees, covered with climbing-roses and surrounded by all the "necessary outbuildings." Many a time have we forgotten while gazing at such a picture, or reading one of those amorous effusions, that we were born in the country, that we lived in a farm house and followed its tiresome monotony from morning till night, varying from laundry to dairy, feeding the poultry, rising before the lark was astir to milk the "patient kine," "shod like a mountaineer," and so on with but little variation, save on those days in which there was house-cleaning or some other "extra job" to be done.

Then when evening came and we sat down thoroughly wearied, what an unutterable longing came over us for something more, if, (and the tantalizing picture would present itself,) there was only a paper to be picked up after this was over, or some interesting or instructive volume —we were weary, very weary, the very sight of the pile of patching made both fingers and eyes ache—we were disinclined to touch it.

And just here is one of the great wants of our modern farm-houses,—there will be found if the case be investigated, that in by far the largest proportion of them there is but the one weekly paper, and in very many none at all. In these houses the library may be easily counted. And here men and women in embryo spend those years that will so much influence their future lives. Let this be remedied. Let the fathers supply their children with those grand educators, the public press. Gather around their fireside the classic author and mingle with them the best poets and some well assorted novels, and thus inaugurate a new era into our farm-houses which will make home more attractive to the sons than the "corner grocery," and the wives and daughters will have something to amuse and *rest* them after the cares of the day.

Death of a Man-Woman.

Mr. Samuel Buck, an eccentric character well known in the vicinity of Conneaut, died recently near that village at an advanced age. He is represented to have been a man of good family, and with a fair education and natural abilities, but possessed of a strong passion to ape the manners of the opposite sex. For many years he had lived alone and, with surprising facility, he performed all the duties of a housewife and farmer at once. In the morning he would don woman's attire, which became his delicate person well, prepare breakfast, eat; and having put the house in order, would unpin his chignon, exchange his hoopskirts for trowsers, and go out to plow or chop wood, as the case might be, till noon, when he would appear again in the *role* of a lady cook. He was very fastidious in his tastes, and when attired as a fashionable woman, with his long well-kept hair done up *a la mode*, he would receive and entertain company so gracefully and naturally as to deceive all except those who knew him, and always seemed quite unconscious that he was playing a borrowed part.

The peanut crop of the United [illegible] exceeded 900,000 [illegible]

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

Convention Election,

First Thursday in August.

FOR CONVENTION,
T. H. PEGRAM.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

T. H. PEGRAM, Candidate for Convention, and Dr. W. H. WHEELER, Candidate against Convention, will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Hardin Haizlip's,	Friday,	July 21st.
Crim's X Roads,	Saturday,	" 22d.
Sedge Garden,	Monday,	" 24th.
Sides',	Tuesday,	" 25th.
Brookstown,	Thursday,	" 27th.
Lewisville,	Friday,	" 28th.
Stafford's,	Saturday,	" 29th.
Old Town,	Monday,	" 31st.
John Hasten's,	Tuesday,	Aug. 1st.
Kernersville,	Wednesday,	" 2d.
Winston, (at night.)	Wednesday,	" 2d.

FREE BARBECUE

AND

PUBLIC SPEAKING AT BROOKSTOWN.

We are requested to announce that addresses will be delivered at Brookstown in this county, on **Thursday, July 27th,** by

Hons. J. M. LEACH and F. E. SHOBER,
Members of Congress from the 5th and 6th Districts.

FREE BARBECUE.

Arrangements are being made by the friends of Convention at Brookstown to give a free barbecue on the occasion, and an invitation is cordially extended to all persons, *irrespective of party, race or color.* The ladies especially are invited to grace the occasion with their presence.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The friends of a Convention of the people take pleasure in announcing that the

Hon. THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,

has consented to address the people at the following times and places:

Mount Airy,	Saturday,	" 22d.
Danbury,	Monday,	" 24th.
Winston,	Wedn'sday,	" 26th.
Mocksville,	Thursday,	" 27th.
Statesville,	Saturday,	" 29th.
Thomasville,	Monday,	" 31st.
High Point,	Tuesday,	Aug. 1st.

Hon. JAS. M. LEACH,

has been requested, and is expected to be at a portion of these appointments, especially those in his Congressional District.

Other distinguished speakers may be expected at them all.

Remember that before the present Constitution was adopted we got along very comfortably with three judges on the Supreme Court, and eight on the Superior Court Bench—before the war we had but seven on the latter bench. We now have five Supreme Court Judges and twelve Superior Court Judges, drawing an annual salary in the aggregate of $42,500. Why not vote for Convention and amend the Constitution so as to reduce the number of the Judges to the old standard, eleven, and give them $2,000 apiece? This will be $22,000 annually, and a saving every year of $20,500. If the Convention did nothing else, this one reform would pay its cost the very first year, and every succeeding year the people would have that amount taken off the general tax estimate.

Do not fail to come to the Court House on Wednesday next, 26th inst., to hear Hon. THOS. J. JARVIS speak upon the great issue now absorbing public attention in North Carolina. Mr. Jarvis is one of our rising statesmen, and is the silver trumpet of the Conservative party in the eastern portion of the State. As Speaker of the House of Representatives he has won a reputation worthy of the days when we had MEN indeed to sit in our legislative halls and preside over our public destinies. It may be your only chance to hear one whose name, for all we know, may yet become national property and a national pride, so turn out, one and all, and see how keenly cuts the sword of Saladin when wielded by a true man's hand.

The office-holders, or, at least most of them, urge that the Legislature will not attempt to levy the enormous tax indicated by the existing Constitution, even if the Convention should be defeated; but we learn that John P. Nissen declared in the office-holders' Convention in the court-house on Saturday last, that he *intended to keep his oath,* and that if it was necessary so to do, he would vote to levy these taxes. As a member of the Legislature, he did not dare to hint that he would perjure himself. Will Dr. Wheeler insist upon it that if the Convention should be defeated, the Legislature will not levy the taxes required by the present Constitution, and thus perjure themselves? If he does, we shall have to quote against him the language of the respectable gentleman who beat him for the Republican nomination last year.

The Wilmington *Post*, radical, seems to be in a bad humor with the No Convention candidates in New Hanover, and says that in many precincts no candidate will be run and the people will either vote "No Convention" or stay away from the polls. In other words it don't care a cent whether Abbott, Cantwell and Mabson are elected or not. It brands its party friends as office-seekers, for it goes on to say that "the apathy felt by our citizens will probably last till after the election, and at present only the office-holders and office-seekers evince any degree of excitement over the election next month." There seems to be a suspicion down there that these "No Convention" candidates are not fighting to defeat Convention, but merely to get themselves elected to it.

Dr. H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State for North Carolina, left on Tuesday morning last for Germany, whither he goes for lth. The *Telegram* says that Ger-

The County Expenses before and Since the War.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

The office-holders have the effrontery to claim that under the system of county organization imposed upon us by the present Constitution, our county expenses are, in reality, no more than they were under the old system before the war. They have made this statement publicly upon the stump, and are repeating it privately whenever they can find any one green enough to be gulled by them. Their organs have asserted it in the very face of facts which are mountain high, and one prominent office-holder in this county has proclaimed it with a boldness that seems to challenge contradiction. We accept the challenge. We now do most unequivocally and flatly contradict the statement. There is no truth in it whatever; and in support of our counter assertion we will cite facts and figures as they have been collected, with no little labor, from the reports and books of the County Treasurer, and kindly furnished us by a friend.

During the last fiscal year—Oct. 1st, 1869 to Sept. 30th, 1870—the tax collected for county purposes, *outside of the county rail road tax,* was about $9,000 in round numbers. The township expenses for that year probably averaged $250; there are thirteen townships in the county, and thirteen times $250 amounts to over $3,000. Now add the $9,000 county taxes to the $3,000 township taxes, and it will be seen that during last year the sum of $12,000 in round numbers was wrung from the tax-payers of Forsyth for county and township taxes alone, leaving the State taxes and the railroad tax out of the question.

During the present fiscal year—Oct. 1st, 1870 to Sept. 30th, 1871—the taxes levied and collected for county purposes, exclusive of the county railroad tax, was a few dollars in excess of $7,150. This money is not only all used up, but according to the books of the County Treasurer, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS more were used up, for there is a deficiency to that amount. Eighteen hundred dollars spent or appropriated over and above the taxes levied and collected for the current fiscal year! This brings the county expenses for the present year up to about $9,000, the same as they were last year. Add to this the $3,000 township expenses, and we have $12,000 again as the cost of our county and township organization this year, exclusive of the State and railroad taxes.

Next year the deficit of $1,800 will have to be made up in some way, and if the annual expenses keep at the same rate as the two preceding years, then we shall have a county tax of $10,800, exclusive of State, railroad and township taxes.

Just think of this enormous expense, and then turn your thoughts back to the cost of our county system under the old Constitution. Listen.

The report of the County Treasurer for the ten years immediately preceding the war—1850 to 1860—have been carefully examined, and they show that in some years the county expenses reached $4,000, while in others they fell to about $2,000, thus making an average of about $3,000 as the annual cost of our county government. The expenses therefore, under the old system to which we are yearning to return, were about $3,000, while under this new system they are about $12,000. How do our friends like the figures? How dare the office-holders get up before the people, and say that our county expenses are no greater now than they were before the war? Ananias and Sapphira were bunglers in the art of economizing the truth when compared with these men. Here are about NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS dragged out of the pockets of the people every year, over and above what was formerly considered sufficient for our county expenses, and all for what? To carry out the provisions of a Constitution foreign to our needs and wishes, and to pay the salaries, fees, commissions, etc., of the very office-holders who are now crying "Down with the Convention!"

Forsyth is one of the average counties of North Carolina, and therefore her county and township expenses are a fair criterion by which we may estimate those of all the counties in the State put together. If it costs the people of Forsyth some $9,000 a year *more* for county expenses under the present system of county organization than it did under the old system, what must it cost the people of the whole 90 counties? Ninety times $9,000 is $810,000!!!

Think of it, good reader, and then give vent to your honest indignation in any unobjectionable way you please. Over three-quarters of a million of dollars *uselessly* expended to keep up a detested system of county and township organization in the State, and to put money in the capacious pockets of the office-holders. It is no wonder they are going about so snug and prim, and sleek, and soft, making such herculean efforts to defeat the Convention, and to keep the noses of the people to the grindstone.

The people, not only of Forsyth, but wherever our words can reach, are urged to forget prejudices and partialities born of party, and look into this thing closely and dispassionately. They will find that our facts are based upon the everlasting truth, and that our figures, if not exact to the very dollar—which we do not claim—at least approximate very closely to what is correct. Think over it, and then say if we do not need a Convention to change this expensive system, and give us back the cheap and easily understood system to which we have been accustomed.

A farmer living near Norwalk, Ohio, was killed by lightning on the 17th inst., at a time when there was scarcely a cloud to be seen in the sky.

Forsyth County Convention.

Agreeably to previous announcement, the friends in Forsyth county, of a State Constitutional Convention, assembled in the court-house at Winston on the 18th inst., for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate to be voted for on the first Thursday in August next, and to represent them as delegates in said Convention.

On motion, John G. Hill, Esq., of Sedge Garden township, was called to the Chair, and Messrs. T. T. Best and Milton H. Linville requested to act as Secretaries.

Upon calling over the list of townships, thirteen in all, it was found that all had sent regularly accredited delegates except one which remained unrepresented.

A motion was made by Col. Jos. Masten that the delegates from the respective townships, select one of their number from each township to act as Committee upon resolutions, and to cast the vote of the township for a candidate. The motion was seconded, and after some little debate was carried unanimously.

The townships then reported as follows:

Belews' Creek	Township	P. W. Allen,
Kernersville	"	Geo. W. Wilson,
Winston	"	Thos. J. Wilson,
Salem Chapel	"	John D. Waddell,
Bethania	"	Philip Barrow,
Abbotts' Creek	"	J. A. Williamson,
Vienna	"	H. R. Lehman,
Broadbay	"	Jno. M. Yawter,
South Fork	"	Jno. M. Stafford,
Oldtown	"	Henry Shouse,
Lewisville	"	Henry Hart,
Old Richmond	"	(not represented,)
Middle Fork	"	Robert Gourley,

The Committee then retired for deliberation, and Col. Jos. Masten was called upon to address the Convention. This he proceeded to do in a powerful and stirring speech, in which facts and figures were hurled with terrible effect upon the office-holders, who had proved recreant to their pledges, and were now seeking to fasten their chains upon the free and sovereign people of North Carolina. He brought up the celebrated "confiscation resolutions" passed upon that very floor in 1867 by the men who are now going about the county urging the people to vote the Convention down, and he demonstrated that these men were actuated then by the same desire that actuates them now—the desire to secure the property of our people at little or no cost to themselves.

While Col. Masten was speaking, the Committee on Resolutions and Nomination returned, and at the close of the Colonel's speech, Thos. J. Wilson, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, stepped forward, and announced that

T. HOWARD PEGRAM

had been unanimously nominated as the standard-bearer of the Conservative men of Forsyth. This announcement was greeted with loud applause, and, after it had subsided, Mr. Wilson proceeded to pay a deserved tribute to the able gentleman who had won by his exertions, his integrity and his abilities, the confidence of the sterling people of this county. Mr. Wilson then presented the following series of resolutions prepared by the Committee, and in an able manner advocated their adoption by the Convention. They were adopted without a dissenting voice, and read as follows:

WHEREAS, The friends of Constitutional Reform in Forsyth County, in Convention assembled at Winston, do hereby declare and manifest their pleasure in the passage of an act by the late Legislature to submit to the people of the State, on the first Thursday of August next, for the right and privilege to say by the voters, whether they desire to continue the present ill-advised, and oppressive Constitution, the production chiefly of political adventurers from other States, with its attendant legislative evils, forced upon us by stress of circumstances, and awed by military power, when the minds and feelings of the people were disposed to accept any terms, to be restored to peace, quiet, and a place in the Union with the great family of our sister States, while justice and reason were only secondary considerations, and the ballot denied to thousands upon thousands of our best men and statesmen of the State; and which after three years sad experience, has fully demonstratedits unfitness for our people. Therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the sovereign people of the State, the source of all political power, have the right to call a Convention to alter or amend their organic law; a right which no prince, potentate, power, Governor or Judges have a right to gainsay in a republican government; That we are satisfied such eminent jurists as B. F. Moore, Graham, Bragg, Manly, Warren, Jarvis, Barringer, and many others can not err, in the mode of calling the proposed Convention, all of whom are ardent and zealous friends of the Convention, endorsed as the mode has heretofore been by Gov. Tod R. Caldwell, Samuel F. Phillips, late candidate for Attorney General, Marcus Erwin, editor of the *Era*, and others, who now for partisan interest and motives oppose the same, in the teeth of their former recorded and published opinions, speeches and addresses.

Resolved, That the Homestead, Mechanics and Laborer's lien, and the suffrage articles in the present Constitution being approved and accepted generally by all parties, should remain undisturbed.

Resolved, That as our present Constitution is admitted by all parties to be defective and a change more or less desired, we claim that North Carolina should be allowed to make a Constitution for her people, to be approved and ratified by them without being branded as revolutionists, Gov. Caldwell and the Radical office-holders to the contrary notwithstaning.

Resolved, That Sec. IV, Art. 5, of the present Constitution requiring the General Assembly to levy a tax for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt, and that after 1880 a tax should be levied to create a sinking fund to pay the principal, should be stricken from the Constitution.

Resolved, That Sec. 6, of the bill of Rights, declaring that the public debt should be held inviolable, and never be questioned, should be stricken from the Constitution.

Resolved, That the above clauses in the Constitution create a lien on all the property of the State, and while this lien exists the bondholders refuse to make a just and equitable compromise.

Resolved, That the present Judicial system, and the State and County governments cost at least double what they did under the old system, and should be speedily changed and remodeled.

Resolved, That we are satisfied that the main objects of the framers of the present Constitution were to benefit and enrich the office-holders and bond-holders at the expense of the great laboring and producing classes, and the office-holders and bond-holders are now opposing the proposed Convention in order to carry out that object.

Mr. Pegram, the nominee, was then loudly called for, and although he had arrived only a few hours before from another part of the State, and was wearied with travel, he rose and delivered a calm, sensible, cogent and convincing speech in favor of Convention, interspersed with facts gathered during his absence, the recital of which instructed and amused his audience. He closed with an expression of his gratification that his opponent, Dr. Wheeler, though erring in his views, is a gentleman, and he felt that the canvass would be conducted in a pleasant, tolerant and fraternal manner; for, no matter how we might differ on matters of public policy, we are all brethren nevertheless, and our interests, if we only knew it, are identical. At any rate, should his opponent evince a disposition to leave the path of legitimate discussion, he would do his best to keep him in it, and had no doubt the Doctor would be strongly in favor of Convention before he (the speaker) was done with him.

It was then ordered that the proceedings be published in the Winston *Sentinel* and Salem PRESS, after which the Convenoiјn adjourned.

J. G. HILL, CHM'N.

M. H. LINVILLE, }
T. T. BEST, } Secretaries.

T. Howard Pegram.

In displaying the name of this distinguished gentleman at the head of our columns this week, as the unanimously chosen standard bearer of the friends of Convention in this county, we do so in the calm confidence that it is the synonym of victory. The Ajax Telamon of the people's party in the nobly contested campaign of last year, he made the armor of his opponents ring, and their heads ache, with his energetic and tireless blows. Many a time did friend Nissen feel, like Sir Andrew Aguecheek in Shakspeare's immortal play, "An I thought he had been so valiant, and so cunning in fence, I'd have seen him dog-goned ere I'd have challenged him;" for, if friend Nissen *did* gain a factitious triumph, it was like one of the victories of a well-known British general of which he himself declared, "'Faith, another such victory will play the dickens with *me*."

Such implicit confidence did the people of Forsyth place in the ability, energy and honesty of purpose of their late champion, that they came up this year from all parts of the county, not soliciting like suppliants at the hands of a few leaders, but demanding in their own unquestionable right as freemen, that their banner be again placed in his hands. It was like "the rushing of many waters," and long before the hour for the Convention to assemble, the nomination of Mr. Pegram was generally looked upon as a foregone conclusion.

As will be seen by the list of appointments published in another column, Mr. Pegram and his competitor commence the canvass at once. From the character of either gentleman, we feel assured that the discussion will be free from the degrading personalities and low flings which so often disgrace political canvasses. Such things may tickle the ears and cater to the tastes of the vulgar, but they never convince men of reason and intelligence such as constitute a majority of the voters of Forsyth.

North Carolina Railroad.

The meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina R. R. was held in Greensboro on the 13th inst., and nothing was done. A temporary organization was effected by calling W. R. Myers, of Charlotte, to the Chair, and a committee was appointed to verify proxies. The committee reported that 623 shares were represented by 19 persons and 31 proxies. A majority of the stock not being represented, the chairman declared the meeting adjourned, After which, says the *Telegram*, Ralph Gorrell, Esq., was called to the chair, just vacated by Myers, and resolutions were introduced calling an adjourned meeting of the stockholders for the 20th of September next. Some other unimportant proceedings were transacted, and the meeting adjourned.

Besides the injunctions served on the appointees of Speakers Warren and Jarvis, there were other injunctions—one from Associate Justice Rodman of the Supreme Court, and one from Judge Mitchell. These injunctions respectively enjoined the Governor's appointees from serving on the Board of Directors, and the stockholders from leasing the road. So the matter stands, and the officers remain in *statu quo* until the Courts settle the claims of the conflicting parties.

What do the office-holders and their organs mean by declaring that the Legislature has called a Convention in violation of the Constitution, and, in the very next breath, urging the people not to vote to call a Convention? Their logic is defective. If the Legislature has called the Convention, then the people have nothing to say about it; but if the Convention cannot be called until the people vote that it shall be called, then it is very plain that the Legislature has *not* called it.

If the Convention should be called, it will be the act of the sovereign people alone, "in pursuance of law" as required by the Constitution, and as enacted by the Legislature in obedience to that requirement.

WHERE THE TAXES GO.

The Washington *Patriot* of the 18th inst., publishes a list of what it calls "Defalcations in the Internal Revenue Bureau." The list was furnished by Mr. Boutwell' Secretary of the Treasury, to the House of Representatives, in obedience to a resolution passed by that body, on December 13th, 1870, calling for "a statement of balances due from collectors of internal revenue who were out of office on the 30th day of June, 1870," and for the names of the collectors removed from office, &c.—The whole amount of the defalcations up to June 30th, 1870, was $20,923,317.04.—Up to Feb. 18th, 1871, only $222,333.71 of this immense sum had been paid in or recovered, leaving the enormous balance of $20,700,983.33 still unaccounted for.

The following is the list of balances due from North Carolina Collectors, (all of whom resigned or were dismissed) as furnished by Secretary Boutwell:

1st	Dist.	Wm. E. Bond,	$5,054.16
"	"	W. C. Laflin,	1,621.36
2nd	"	L. G. Estes,	74,774.67
3rd	"	C. W. Woolen,	56,810.26
4th	"	John Read,	56,948.66
5th	"	W. H. Thompson,	50,327.79
"	"	John Crane,	166,290.09
7th	"	John B. Weaver,	59,125.47
		Total,	$470,952.46

Nearly half a million of dollars drawn out of the people of North Carolina by revenue taxes, and of which the government does not seem to have recovered more than one one-hundreth part, or about $4,700.

Do you see where the taxes go?

The restrictions in the Convention Act amount to nothing. No delegate is bound to observe them.—*Raleigh Telegram.*

We do not know what our very anti-Convention friend of the *Telegram* thinks of the binding efficacy of a solemn oath, taken upon the Holy Scriptures, and in the presence of Almighty God; but from the above we should consider him rather sceptical in his views. But when he positively declares that no delegate is bound to observe the restrictions in the Convention Act, we can only say, although some of the anti-Convention candidates may have different views, and, if elected and should obtain control of the Convention, may disregard both oath and restrictions, *yet every Convention candidate in the State considers himself morally and legally bound to take that oath, and abide by those restrictions.*

Dr. Wheeler, the anti-Convention candidate in this county, will not say on the stump that if he should be elected, he will refuse to take the oath, or to be bound by the restrictions. He *dare* not say it, for he knows that the utterance of such a determination, would be simply ringing his own political death-knell.

Murder after murder is being committed in Robeson county by Lowry's mulatto band of outlaws, and there seems to be a reign of terror in the county. The *Star* states that the Governor had telegraphed the Secretary of War in regard to the troubles in that county, but that he feared the Government had now no troops to spare for service in that quarter! No troops to spare for service when our best citizens are being almost daily shot down in cold blood by negro outlaws, but any number of troops to spare for a wild goose chase after Ku Klux!!

It is said that Lowry will continue his assassinations until his women accomplices are released from custody, and there are people who urge that they be turned out of jail at once. If they turn them out under these threats, it will be a base surrender to a pack of bloody criminals. Let the LAW BE MAINTAINED under any and every circumstance, and let the people get together, if it takes five thousand of them, and hunt these villains down at once. Never show the least sign of surrender to a gang of outlaws, for, not only is it cowardly, but it will embolden them to renewed atrocities.

Why don't the office-holders circulate the *Telegram* among the colored people? That paper opposes Convention tooth and toe-nail, and is doing the office-holder's work as energetically as it can; but, alas! alas!! the colored man musn't get to see it or read it, for it complains that the Conservatives have been denouncing it as being a radical, and for what? We use its own language, italics and all:

For "*denying the legal right of the negro to suffrage as we deny it to-day.*"

Oh no, the *Telegram*, is bitterly opposed to Convention, but because it denies the right of the colored man to vote, the office-holders are very careful to keep it out of the colored man's hands.

Legislatures cannot restrict Conventions of the people.—*Raleigh Telegram.*

Very true, but the people *can* restrict them. When the people sanction and adopt at the ballot-box any measure proposed to them by the Legislature, then it becomes the act of the sovereign people, and *not* of the Legislature. If the people do *not* so sanction and adopt such measure then the whole thing falls to the ground. Bear it in mind that the people are sovereign, and when they say to a Convention "thus far shalt thou go and no farther," that mandate is absolute and must be obeyed.

Virgil S. Lusk, the radical Solicitor of the 11th Judicial District of this State, has been appointed special assistant U. S. District attorney, to push the harsh features of the Ku Klux law with Federal troops at his call. This Lusk was a secessionist in old times, and during the war was a Captain in the Confederate army. After the war he turned radical, and since then has devoted himself to the task of maligning and injuring his native State. It is among men like him that tyranny finds its most fitting tools.

The "Roaring Lion" Trapped.

The following certificates have been handed us by Rev. Robert Gourley, a Baptist preacher of this county, with a request to publish. As some of our readers may not be aware of the circumstances under which these certificates were given, we will briefly state that some three weeks ago, at Dick's Store, Sheriff Masten, in one of his reckless harangues, positively asserted that he had never sided or encouraged the raising of volunteers at the beginning of the late war, and called upon any one present to refute his assertion if it could be done. Rev. Mr. Gourley arose and immediately denied the Sheriff's statement, and named time and place where he had labored in behalf of the "rebellion." This moved the Sheriff to mighty wrath, and he pronounced the reverend gentleman's statement as a falsehood, and declared that he would denounce him all over the county as one not given to the truth. Sheriff Masten used much more vigorous and emphatic language than we have done, and Mr. Gourley felt that it was his duty to produce the following certificates in confirmation of his own statement. The affair is much to be regretted, and it is to be hoped that the Sheriff will not hereafter permit his [illegible] zeal to hurry him into assertions which nearly every one in the county knows to be highly improper.

JULY 16th, 1871.

This is to certify that I heard Matthias Masten make public speeches in favor of the past war, and I also saw him walk around, backwards and forwards, a militia company, urging the young men to go and volunteer in defence of the South.—He also called on Rev. Robert Gourley for his views upon the subject of volunteering.
H. A. MORRIS.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that Matthias Masten did make a speech at Nathan Gurley's at the commencement of the war, for to raise volunteers for the Confederate Army, and otherwise used his influence for the same.

HIRAM CLEMMONS,
M. H. MORRIS,
WM. W. MORRIS,
LEVI CREWS,
G. S. MATTHEWS,
JONATHAN CREWS,
R. T. HESTER,
H. H. CREWS,
JOSEPH CREWS,
CALVIN CREWS.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we were at Kernersville, and saw and heard Matthias Masten use his influence to raise volunteers for the Confederate Army in the commencement of the late rebellion. And that he did, then and there, form a company of young ladies, and marched them to and fro in the street, and thereby tantalized the young men because they would not volunteer.

J. F. ELLIOTT,
B. H. ELLIOTT,
M. C. DEEN.

Mr. Chas. A. Camp, a very excellent printer, has purchased an interest in the Battleboro *Advance*, and he will henceforth be its publisher. Mr. Harris still manages the editorial department of the paper, and is striking stout blows in defence of popular sovereignty. By-the-by, we "owe you one," Bro. Harris, for your very kindly mention, and we hope to have a chance, some day, to show you what a good memory we possess.

For the Press.

Yadkin County Convention.

MR. EDITOR.—The Conservative citizens of Yadkin county met in Yadkinville, July 3d, according to appointment, for the purpose of nominating a delegate to the proposed State Convention. The meeting was organized by the selection of Col. Andrew C. Cowles, as Chairman, and Messrs Davis and Kirkman as Secretaries.

Col. Cowles, upon assuming the chair, addressed the meeting in a short and pointed speech, touching briefly the political issues of the day, but directing his arguments mainly to show the imperative necessity for an alteration in the State Constitution. His speech displayed his usual ability and was well received. Upon a call by the secretaries, it was ascertained that the various townships were represented. Upon motion, the Chairman appointed the following committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, viz: Messrs. Dobson, Hampton, Jarratt, Hobson and Puryear.

During the retirement of the committee, the delegates held a consultation with reference to the selection of a candidate. After a brief interview, it was ascertained that popular opinion centered upon JOHN D. HOLCOMB, Esq., as the most suitable man, and upon the second ballot his nomination was made unanimous. Squire Holcomb accepted the nomination so flatteringly tendered him in a very handsome little speech in which he pledged himself as standard bearer of the Convention party to use his utmost endeavors to insure its success.

The Committee then reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

1. That we approve the calling of a Convention of the people of North Carolina, under the act passed by the present Legislature for the purpose of amending our State Constitution, in a manner suitable to the wants and condition of our people.

2. That we heartily endorse all the restrictions contained in the act submitting the question of Convention to the people.

Speeches were now called for from various prominent gentlemen. Mr. Dobson was especially loudly called for, but merely contented himself with the remark that the curiosity of leading radical gentlemen present should be satisfied on a more appropriate occasion. The Convention through its chairman appointed the following gentlemen as canvassers for the county at large, viz: Messrs. Jos. Dobson, Esq., John G. Marler, Andrew C. Cowles, John A. Hampton and A. N. Smith.

On motion, the Secretaries were directed to send the proceedings of the Convention for publication, to the Raleigh *Sentinel* and Salem PRESS.

The Convention then adjourned, well pleased with the harmony and unanimity that had marked the whole of its proceedings.

A. C. COWLES, Chm'n.

S. C. DAVIS, }
J. KIRKMAN, } Secretaries.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Dastardly Assault.—On Saturday evening week, about sundown, a dastardly assault was committed by a desperado named William Isom, upon Col. J. M. Covington, a well known and highly respected citizen of Stokes county. The Colonel was quietly riding along the road, beyond Lash's store, when Isom approached him, and being either intoxicated, or pretending to be so, insisted that he should change his route and ride in the direction he (Isom) was going—a more private way. This the Colonel mildly declined to do, when Isom seized the bridle, and attempted to force the horse's head around. Col. Covington urged Isom to be quiet, and allow him to proceed in peace, when the brutal bully, launching out into the coarsest and most offensive abuse, seized hold of the Col., dragged him to the ground, and struck him several blows over the head with a stick. There were several colored men and others looking on, and Col. Covington shouted to them for assistance, but they turned and moved rapidly away. Finally, by dint of expostulation, the bully [illegible] his demands, and agreed to go along as far as Mr. [illegible] house with the Colonel, where the latter knew he would be safe. In a short while Isom turned off and decamped, leaving Colonel Covington to suspect that his object had been robbery and perhaps murder. Col. Covington shortly afterwards got out a warrant against Isom, but the latter had fled to Grayson county, Virginia, whence he originally came, and where his name has been associated with many a lawless exploit.

Exchange of Circuits.—We are informed upon undoubted authority that a temporary exchange of circuits has, or will take place between His Honor, Judge Cloud of this Judicial District, and His Honor, Judge Cannon, of the 12th Judicial District. Judge Cloud left on Tuesday morning to obtain from the Governor the necessary authority for this exchange, and Judge Cannon will reach here in due time to ride this Circuit.

Down in the Mouth.—We noticed but a few of our anti-Convention friends at the meeting on Tuesday, and they looked as if they had rather have been at almost any other place. They generally kept near the door, so that they could readily escape in case the shot came too heavily, and we thought at one time they would take to flight. The shame of such a procedure caused them to keep their ground, but their elongated visages and downcast eyes too surely showed how keenly they felt

> "The barbed shaft of truth
> Enter their moral vitals."

The Speaking at Stafford's.—The promised speaking at Squire Stafford's on Friday last turned out to be no speaking at all. We went early in order to knock around among our friends in that neighborhood, whom we expected to meet there, but, alas! for human hopes, the skies grew dark and the thunder rumbled, some time before the hour set apart for the speaking to commence, and only a few—all strong Convention men—had assembled. About half past one o'clock, Attorney Starbuck and Dr. Wheeler came tearing down the road followed by Col. Masten and T. J. Wilson, Esq., and right after them came the rain as hard as it could pelt. Four speakers, and an audience of about a dozen was hardly the thing. Everybody took shelter in Squire Stafford's pleasant parlor, and staid there about an hour, when the storm ceased, and the speakers shortly afterwards

> Got into their buggies with never a smile,
> And silently whipped away,
> While the farmers who'd gathered to hear the fun,
> Gave thanks for the rain that day.

The office-holders on Saturday last met in Convention at the Court House, and nominated Dr. W. H. Wheeler as their standard-bearer in the present contest. In all the Doctor's most dismal imaginings did he ever think such a thing as this would befall him? We have just heard that the Doctor has accepted the "honor" of being the scapegoat for the sins of the office-holders, but we are certain he will, after the election, be like a piece of faded calico, in a dry-goods store—laid on the shelf by the very gentlemen who are now patting him and praising his good qualities.

Poisoned.—We learn from a Virginia paper that last Friday week, four men, who were harvesting for Mrs. Parsons, near Grubb's store, in Ashe county, were poisoned from drinking whisky. One of them died in a short time after drinking, and the other three were not expected to live at last accounts. It is supposed the whisky contained strychnine; but whether it was put in by the manufacturer, or some one else, is not known.

The post office at High Point has been declared a money order office, and will be put in operation as such on Monday, July 31st.

Money Orders.—The amount of money received at the Salem Post Office for money orders issued during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871 was $23,082.92. The amount received during the last quarter was over $7,000.

The No-Convention men of Stokes recently held a pow-wow, and came to the conclusion that it was of no use to get out a regular candidate against Convention, as he would have no possible chance to be elected.

New Advertisements.—Fruit Preserving Jars at Zevely's Drug Store.

New Books at the Book Store.

Fruit Preserving Jars at R. A. Wommacks.

Township Nominations.—The Conservatives have made the following nominations:

BELEW'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates.—R. S. Linville and Joel Fulton.

Clerk.—P. W. Allen.

Constable.—Wm. M. Lancaster.

School Committee.—John Hester, Calvin Sharp and Jacob Fare.

BETHANIA TOWNSHIP.

Magistrates.—Rom. Cox and John Anderson.

Clerk.—Elisha Anderson.

Constable.—John Miller.

School Committee.—J. G. Hill, N. F. Sullivan and —— Shore.

The proceedings of the County Convention will be found in another column, and are so complete that we consider it unnecessary to do more than refer our readers to them. So singular was the unanimity which pervaded the assemblage, that no room was left anybody to be disappointed at the nomination, and when the Convention adjourned, citizens gathered in little knots congratulating one another upon the excellence of the candidate selected.

A friend informs us that he has just received a letter from Caswell, containing the agreeable information that nearly every white man in Caswell and Person counties is going for Convention, and that among the colored people very little interest seems manifested in the matter one way or the other. Numbers of the more intelligent among the latter will vote for Convention with their white friends.

We understand that in the office-holders' Convention last Saturday, the Sheriff made a long, rambling speech, in which he quoted from us pretty freely. We appear to have considerably exercised the Sheriff with our sayings and doings the past year or so, but we cannot aver that our conscience twits us to any considerable extent, further than that we have left unsaid a great many things that we ought to have said, and our omission to say them was purely out of pity to a misguided man.

The canvass is progressing rapidly in Yadkin and Surry counties. The people are becoming thoroughly aroused, and the patriotic fires of the olden time are being lit again. The knees of the great office-holders' god Dagon are smiting together, and when his godship falls, he will go all to smash.

STATE ITEMS.

The Asheville *Citizen* says that on Monday last the Directors of the Eastern Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad held a meeting at Hickory Tavern for the purpose of devising some means to relieve the road from its pecuniary embarrassment and if possible to resume the work. From the Directors from this section we learn that nothing was done in this way except to call a meeting of stockholders and Directors at Morganton on the 31st inst. An agent of the Pensylvania Central was there and proposed to take the road upon terms which the Directors, upon consultation regard as wholy inadmissible.

A colored man, while hunting in the woods near Statesville, last week, found a colored infant, alive, covered over with leaves and brush, which its unnatural mother had placed there to die. The *American* says, the man picked up the child, and, suspecting who was its mother, carried it to her. At first she denied the relationship and the deed, but finally owned the child, but refused to afford it nourishment. What ought to be done with that woman?

The Robeson county outlaws are pursuing their bloody work and are carrying out their terrible threats. The Wilmington *Star* of Tuesday informs us in thrilling language that these demons on that morning waylaid and killed Daniel Murdock McLean, a prominent citizen, and his brother, Hugh McLean, a lad of 16 years. They also wounded Mr Archibald McCollum. The victims were riding along in a buggy, suspecting no evil, when the fatal shots were fired from a thick wood in which the outlaws were concealed. The county of Robeson is in a state of terror, for no one knows who will be the next victim.

An aged colored woman, named Peggy Neal, and a colored girl named Sophia McCulloch, were instantly killed by lightning in Newbern, during the prevalence of a heavy thunder-storm on the 13th inst. The *Times* says the lightning passed down the chimney and struck both victims in the back of the head. Maria Havens, and three children, all colored, who were also in the house, were shocked and somewhat njured by the same flash.

Pop Oxendine, one of the mulatto outlaws of Robeson county, has been captured and lodged in jail. Notwithstanding the terrible murders and other crimes to which he has been a party, no attempt was made by the citizens to do him violence, or interfere with the course of the law.

The *Telegram* says that the dwelling house, grist mill, cotton screw and outhouses on Kehee & Royster's plantation in Craven county, were destroyed by fire a few days since. Fire was accidental. Loss about $3,500, upon which there was no insurance.

A meeting of the Directors of the Dan River Coalfield Railroad Company has been called to assemble in Statesville on the 27th of this month—next Thursday.

A young man named Bobbitt, living in Warren county, some days ago took shelter from a thunder storm, in a barn, when the barn was blown down by the wind, and Bobbitt was instantly killed.

The tobacco sold at Graves' warehouse in Danville, during the month of June, amounted to 439,480 pounds. In the same month last year, 156,355 pounds were sold.

A reward of $10 each is offered by the County authorities of Wake, for the arrest of thirty-one prisoners who have escaped from the Work House.

The news from Pitt and Beaufort counties, and from other portions of Eastern Carolina, is to the effect that the cotton and corn crops are the finest since the war.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says that Mr. William Bolejack, of Stokes county, gave to Mr. Turner at Greensboro, a fine specimen of white marble which he says he has in great abundance, two miles from Germanton.

The Wilmington *Journal* gives the following as as the ruling market prices in that city at the latest dates: Beef 8 to 16 cents ℔ lb.; beef liver 15 cents ℔ lb.; lamb and mutton 12½ to 16 cents ℔ lb.; green pork 15 cents ℔ lb.; chickens 25 to 30 cents each; grown fowls 45@50 cents each; eggs 25 cents ℔ dozen; tripe 20 cents ℔ bunch; beef heels 10 cents each; corn 25 cents ℔ dozen; tomatoes 5 cents ℔ quart; cabbage 5@10 cents ℔ head; okra 5 cents ℔ dozen; cucumbers 15 cents ℔ dozen; snap beans 30 cents ℔ peck; beets 5 cents ℔ bunch; egg plant 30 cents ℔ dozen; peas 10 cents ℔ quart; beans 20 cents ℔ quart; onions 60 cents ℔ peck; potatoes 50 cents ℔ peck; apples 50@60 cents ℔ peck; peaches 75 cents @$1 ℔ peck; pears 50 cents per peck; huckleberries 10 cents per quart; watermelons, muskmelons and cantelopes, each, 5 cents and upwards.

Henderson Young, colored, convicted of the murder of Mr. Edward Smith, in Mecklenburg county some time since, was hung in Charlotte on Friday last. The execution took place privately, as required by law, much to the disappointment of a large crowd which had assembled to witness it.

Henry Berry Lowery, the leader of the Robeson county outlaws has sent word to the Sheriff of Robeson that unless his, Lowery's, wife is released from the jail where she is now confined, he will drench the county in blood.

The *Patriot* says that Mr. John Gurrant of Leaksville, in Rockingham county, has invented a self-propelling boat, or, rather, a boat which is propelled *up stream* by the action of the current. A trial trip was made on the Dan River on the 11th inst., when the invention was found to work beautifully.

The *Patriot* says that Mr. Lowe, of Guilford, has invented a process of drying fruit, which gives it a very bright color, and prevents the worms from getting in it afterwards. He has secured a patent.

The house of Mr. Isaac Williams, in Sampson county, was struck by lightning on the 10th inst., and one of Mr. W's. little sons was instantly killed, while another was seriously injured.

We learn from the *Patriot* that Mr. Cyrus Mendenhall, of Greensboro, was injured by a fall from a porch, recently, in Patrick county, Va., where he was visiting his relatives.

Buck Tylor, colored, living in Granville county, was struck by lightning and instantly killed on the 12th inst.

Mr. Jonas Jones, a highly respected citizen of Onslow, was instantly killed by lightning on the 13th inst., while sitting in the door of his house, looking at the rain.

A young lady has been appointed watchman at the bridge over the branch of the Neuse river near Goldsboro.

The Asheville *Citizen* says the oat crop in that section is almost an entire failure.

The Charlotte *Observer* says that the garden vegetables in that section are burning up for the want of rain.

The revenue officers beyond the mountains have commenced a vigorous campaign against illicit distilleries.

GENERAL NEWS.

A terrific storm of wind and rain passed over Dayton, Ohio, on the 9th inst., doing much damage to property and involving a painful loss of life. Chief among the disasters was the destruction of the German Lutheran Church, at an hour when the Sabbath School was in session, with from 300 to 400 scholars in attendance. The wind struck the building, which was a large brick edifice, with tremendous force, crushing in the roof and walls upon the victims within. Fortunately most of them had an opportunity to rush through the open doors to the vestibule, but the Superintendent, a lady teacher, and one of the pupils were crushed by the falling timbers. A number of others were badly injured. It is a miracle that more were not killed under the circumstances.

The increase of the colored population in this county, between 1850 and 1860 was within a fraction of 22 per cent.; between 1860 and 1870 it was a fraction less than 10½ per cent.; not quite half so great. At this rate the day is not distant when the race will be exhausted. The deaths of the colored people in the cities are largely in excess of those of the whites, in proportion to the population of each.

Mr. Samuel Comegys, residing near Sudlersville, Md., was killed a few days ago by a threshing machine. He was threshing wheat with what is known as a rod machine, and coming too close to the rod, was caught in the knuckle, carried round, and threshed against the ground with great violence. The back part of his head was torn completely off.

The Washington *Patriot* says: The carpet bag constitution of North Carolina under which the people there now live makes no exemption in favor of homesteads, and all are liable to be sold for taxes. One of the objects of the proposed convention is to remedy this defect. Otherwise thousands of poor people will be made homeless.

Mrs. Wharton, widow of Major Wharton of the U. S. Army, has been arrested in Baltimore, charged with poisoning General Wm. S. Ketchum, a retired officer of the army, and Eugene Van Ness, a bookkeeper in a banking house. The alleged murderess has been moving in the most select circles of society.

A terrible thunderstorm visited Philadelphia on the 12th inst. A number of persons were injured by lightning, and the Port Richmond Iron works was struck. In a few minutes the building was in flames, and was utterly destroyed. Loss about $60,000.

The revenue officers made a raid upon some illicit distilleries in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 14th inst., and were resisted by the mob, although they were supported by a company of U. S. Marines. Three of the officers were shot and badly hurt, and only one still was destroyed.

The Democrats and Conservatives of Arkansas have accepted the new departure platform of Ohio and Pennsylvania, declaring that it embraces the living issues upon which the national campaign next year should be made.

A Sunday School pic-nic, near Berlin, Ontario, while taking refuge in the upper floor of a tannery, from a rain storm, some days ago, were precipitated into the vats beneath by the floor giving way. The scene was terrible, but only one person was drowned.

A revision of tobacco regulations is in progress in the Internal Revenue Office at Washington, and will soon be published for the information of traders, and dealers in tobacco throughout the country.

Bloody Riot in New York,

The city of New York was, on the 12th inst., disgraced by occurrences which sent a thrill of horror throughout the country, and which have left an ineffaceable stain upon the reputation of the city. It had been known for some time that the Protestant Irish intended to parade on that day, according to their custom, and threats had been freely made by the Roman Catholic Irish to break up the procession. These threats were not idle ones, and it soon became evident that a terrible riot would take place unless crushed in its incipiency by the strong arm of power. The police force 1,500 strong, assembled at head-quarters shortly after sunrise. The several regiments of the National Guard which had been called out were on duty at their respective armories by 7 o'clock. Governor Hoffman had hastened the day before from the capital, and with Mayor Hall went to the police headquarters at an early hour and remained there all day.

An order was issued by the Mayor at noon closing all the liquor shops. The police received definite intelligence previous to this that the Orangemen would parade, and that the procession would move from the corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-eighth street. A heavy detachment of police and several regiments were at once dispatched to the spot. Rioting had commenced as early as 7 o'clock in the morning. A regiment of cavalry and infantry dispersed a mob which was threatening to burn the house of Henry A. Heiser, Esq. At 9 o'clock the Irish laborers on the boulevards left off work and attacked the Italian and German laborers, beating them badly. The rioters fled on the approach of the military. Collisions between the police and the mob took place in various parts of the city, notably in front of the Fenian headquarters, the Hibernian Hall, and opposite Grace Church in Broadway. The procession began moving at 2:30 o'clock. The Orangemen, though few in numbers, were escorted by a heavy detachment of police and the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twenty-second, and Eighty-fourth regiments. Along Eighth avenue they were assaulted by bricks and stones, and finally, near the corner of Twenty-sixth street, a shot was fired by a rioter. Then followed the tragedy of the day. The military fired several volleys into the crowd, which scattered and fled in every direction, leaving the dead and dying in the streets. The scene when the smoke cleared away was terrible. Men, women and children—the innocent and the guilty alike—lay weltering in blood. The procession, however, did not pause, but clearing from the ranks some soldiers who had been slain or wounded by the rioters and leaving them in the neighboring houses, it kept on its march down the avenue through Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, and thence to Cooper Institute, where the Orangemen disbanded. There were many hostile demonstrations made, but no serious conflict took place after leaving Eighth avenue. The Orangemen were frequently cheered by the citizens on the route. There was an attempt to mob the house of an Orangeman in Twentieth street at night, but the police dispersed the rioters. Otherwise the city was quiet after sundown. The troops remained under arms all night at the armories.

The list of killed outright foots up to about 30, while those who have since died of their wounds, increase the list of dead to some 55 or 57. The number of known wounded is about 120, and it is thought that many more were hurt, but managed to escape to their homes where they are now remaining concealed for fear of being arrested for riot. A large number of arrests were made—probably 200—of men armed with knives and pistols, and using threatening language. Some of the bodies at the city dead-house have not yet been recognized. Among the victims of the fatal firing on Eighth avenue, were Mr. Henry C. Page, manager of the Grand Opera House, and Sergeant Wyatt of the 9th Regiment. Col. James Fisk, of the 9th, had his ankle broken by a blow from a club, and, falling in the street, it was with difficulty that he could be rescued from the infuriated mob. Mr. Richard Lattimer, a merchant, had his jaw shot away, and a ball through his neck. He soon died. Everything is now tranquil in the city, and it is believed that if the military had not struck sudden terror into the mob when they did, the most dreadful scenes of murder, outrage and pillage would have occurred.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

July 12.—It has been positively contradicted by the French government, that thousands of woman, arrested in Paris as incendiaries after its capture by the Versailles troops, were to be transported to Cayenne.

July 13.—Reports from Nice, the capiof the territory ceded by Italy to France, say that riotous proceedings are going on, with cries of "Death to the French."

July 14.—Financial affairs in France are looking up. The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 7,000,000 francs. A magazine has exploded in Vincennes, killing and wounding many persons, mostly women and children.

July 15—The explosion at Vincennes was very disastrous. Explosions continue, and it is dangerous to approach the scene of confusion and calamity. Many persons were struck by bullets at a great distance from the factory of St. Maur. The accident occurred from the unloading of some powder carts in too great proximity to the machinery used in making projectiles.

July 16.—The number of arrests made daily in Paris is very large. Last week, 200 prisoners were arrested in the Montrouge quarter alone. The courts-martial commence to-morrow.

July 17.—A great fire occurred at Rheims to-day by the explosion of a quantity of petrolium. Fifty persons were killed and wounded by the explosion, and many buildings in the business portion of the city were burned. Rheims is one of the most important cities of France.

July 18—Riots have taken place at Vienna between the infidels and the Roman Catholics. Many persons were injured. The police being powerless, the military suppressed the disturbances.

Over 400 Mormons arrived in New York, from Sweden and Norway, on the 12th inst., and they started next day for Utah.

A dancing party was broken up near Atlanta, Geo., the other night, by half a dozen of the dancers waltzing into an uncovered well in the shed where they were holding forth.

Petersburg, Va., is now enjoying a sensation in the shape of a cat with four perfect ears. That cat's chances of keeping out of the Deaf Infirmary are just double.

DIED,

In Rockingham county, on the 2nd inst., Mrs. Nancy Watkins, wife of Capt. John G. Watkins, aged 55 years.

In Kernersville, on the night of the 9th inst., Mrs. Nancy Davis, wife of Haley Davis, Esq.

At Moravia, Iowa, on the 7th inst., of scarletina, Ella, daughter of Edward and Aurelia Reich, aged 7 years and one week.

THE MARKETS.

Salem, N. C., July 21, 1871.

Provisions.		Chop,	2
Bacon,	12½@ 00	Bran,	1½
Lard,	15@00	*Grain.*	
Pork,	0@00	Wheat,	1 40@1 50
Beef,	7@10	Corn,	90 @ 00
Veal,	5@ 8	" (old)	00@0 00
Mutton,	6@ 8	Rye,	80@ 85
Butter,	20@00	Oats,	50@ 00
Flour,	3¾@4	Peas,	85@ 90
Eggs,	10	Meal,	2¼@3
Beeswax,	25 @ 28	Cucumbers,	5 c. doz.
Dried Blackberries,	7@8	Green Peaches	50 cts.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Danville, July 19.

Offerings fair, and last week's supplies well sustained. No change.

Lugs—Common, Red,	$3 50 to $4 00
" Good working,	3 00 to 6 00
" Good, "	6 00 to 10 00
" Fine, "	16 00 to 20 00
Extra lots higher.	
Leaf—Common Red,	5 00 to 6 00
" Good	6 50 to 8 00
" Good, rich, waxy,	8 00 to 15 00
" Common Bright,	15 00 to 20 00
" Good, "	20 00 to 25 00
" Fine, "	30 00 to 40 00
" Extra fine lots,	50 00 to100 00

New York, July 19.—Cotton, 20¼ a 00; Flour, 5 90 to 6 50; Corn, 70 a 71; Wheat, 1 45 a 1 48; Gold, 1 12½; Bonds, N. C. old, 46½, new 27.

Baltimore, July 18.—Cotton 20¼ a 00 Flour 5 90 a 6 50; Wheat, $1 25 a $1 50; Corn white, 70 a 80, yellow, 72 a 74; Oats, 56 a 58, Bacon, 9½ a 15; Whisky, 94½ Lard 11, a 11½

Richmond, July 18.—Wheat, $1 50 a $1 60; Corn 86 a 87½; Oats 60; Flour, extra, $7 50 per barrel.

Norfolk, July 19.—Bacon, sides, 8¼ a 16; Corn 82 a 00. Flour $5 50 a $7 50.

Charlotte, July 17.—Bacon 11 a 11½ Flour, 4 25 a 0 00; Corn, 80 a 85; Oats, 50 a 00; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00.

Fayetteville, July 13.—Bacon 13 a 14; Flour, $7 00 a $9 00; Corn $1 15 a $1 20; Oats, 60; Rye, $1 00; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 17½; Whisky, $1 75; Brandy, $1 75.

Petersburg, July 19.—Flour $6 25 a $8 25; Wheat, red, $1 40 a $1 65, white $1 75 a $1 80; Corn, 95 a 100; Bacon, hog round 13 a 14; Whisky, $1 15; Brandy $2 00 a $2. 25

Post Office Directory.

Office hours, Sunday, from 7½ to 8½ A. M. and from 1 to 2, P. M.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 8, A. M. Departs daily at 2, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1½, P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9, A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Departs every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.

Arrives every Tuesday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Monday at 7, A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Friday, at 4, P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 8, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Christian Harmony,
CHEAP, by the quantity, at
BLUM'S.

Moravian Hymn Books,
IN various styles of binding at the
BOOK STORE.

MASON'S IMPROVED
(LATEST PATENT)
PRESERVING JARS,
WITH GLASS COVER AND SCREW RING, avoiding contact with metal or rubber.
Best in the Market.
At ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.
Salem, N. C., July 21, 1871.

Patent Air-Tight Fruit Preserving Jars at WOMMACK'S

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C July 1st, 1871.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Eliza T. Atkinson,
Miss Mary Beckton,
Mrs. Chany Bolarjack,
" Mary Eliza Davis,
" Charrey Merret,
Mrs. Nancy E. Martin,
Miss Lizzie Pitts,
Mrs. Pemalious Smith,
Miss Sarah J. Weavel, 2
" Ida Woolen.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Tyre Carter,
Charles Clark,
Risdon Charles,
Edward Dull,
J. T. Green,
William Gibbins, 2
Jonathan Miller,
Gustis Omen,
Luther Renolds,
Johney Sullivan,
H. W. Weedon,
George Williard,
Wesley Williard,
Henry White.

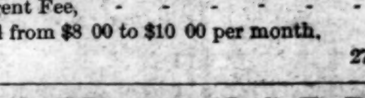
H. W. SHORE, P. M.

WINSTON
MALE ACADEMY.
J. W. GOSLIN, A. M., Principal.
The Fall Session of this School will commence on
TUESDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1871.
Pupils will be prepared to enter any of the regular College Classes.
TUITION,

Elementary Branches	$11 00
Advanced English,	14 00
Languages and Higher Mathematics	17 00
Contingent Fee,	1 00

Board from $8 00 to $10 00 per month.
27-1m.

North-Western N. C. R. R. Co
SECRETARY & TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Salem, N. C., June 20, 1871.



THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the North-Western N. C. Railroad Company will be held at Kernersville on Thursday the 27th of July next. A full attendance is desired either in person or by proxy.
W. A. LEMLY, Sec. & Treas.
June 23. 1871.—26-5t.

THOS. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SALEM, N. C.,
WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection and settlement of claims in all parts of the State.
June 16, 1871.—24-tf.

GOOD NEWS TO HOUESKEEPER
THE cheapest and best method for preserving all kinds of Fruit, Vegetables, &c., without air-tighting the jars and with or without Sugar, is to use the
American Fruit Preserving Powder.
Parties here who used them last season, are much pleased. J. L. FULKERSON, Sole Agent.
Salem, N. C., June 9, 1871. 23-tf

THE NEWEST
And Most Improved Styles of
Patent Air-tight Jars,
With Glass Covers, Porcelain-lined Covers, or improved Metal Covers, calculated to please even the most fastidious, will be found at low prices with
June 30th, 1871. J. L. FULKERSON.

BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC COMPOUNDS
SUCH as Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, &c.
It will positively destroy all insects on Cattle, and cure Mange, Scratches and Sores of all kinds.
Bed Bugs are at once killed, and their nits destroyed by its use.
The Carbolic Plant Protector destroys and prevents Bugs, Flies, Catterpillars, Plant Lice, Black Scab, Turnip and Cabbage Flies, &c., and is very cheap.
The Carbolic Balm Ointment is said to be the best *Family Salve* in the world, and only 25 cents a bottle. Call and get a circular.
At J. L. FULKERSON'S.
Salem, N. C., June 9, 1871. 23-tf

Threshing Machines,
MOWING and REAPING MACHINES.
I have secured the Agency for the sale of the best and most improved Threshing Machines not heretofore brought into this part of the country, called
"THE SWEEPSTAKES,"
The Farmer's long and well-tried Friend.
It is a thresher and cleaner combined, now extensively used throughout the Western States, furnished *geared or belted*,—is mounted on wheels,—needs no loading and unloading,—claims to clean thoroughly, loses no grain, and injures none.
I can also furnish the POWERS mounted on wheels, thus saving all heavy lifting. Intended for 4 or 6 horses, Lever Power.
Persons wishing a new Machine should by all means examine into the merits of the Sweepstakes.
ALSO
The Improved Buck-Eye Mower
AND
BUCK-EYE MOWER and REAPER
With Dropper or Self-Rake Attachment.
This Machine has been much improved and the price reduced. It now has a *Self-Rake* attachment, with side delivery. The Buck-Eye was tried last Fall at a number of State Fairs in the West with from 14 to 20 other Machines, and took the highest premiums. Will cut over one acre of grain or grass per hour.
Over 100,000 *of the Buck-Eye now in use in the United States.*
I can sell them now at less price than heretofore, and for less than others are now offered at.
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., May 12, 1871.—19-tf.

Additional Attractions
EVERY WEEK!
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STYLES in everything to be found at PATTERSON & CO'S.

BREM, BROWN & CO.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
Hardware Dealers.
THE largest Stock of English and American Hardware and Cutlery, Carriage and Saddlery Hardware and Trimmings, Iron, Steel, Nails, &c., to be found in this State.
Orders promptly attended to.
☞ Agents for Buffalo Scales.
June 30, 1871.—26-3t.

JUST RECEIVED,
ANOTHER supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles &c., &c. at
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building.

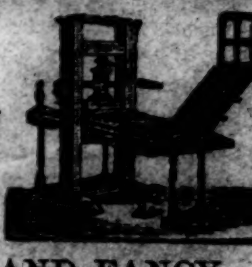
Notion Store!
J. BLICKENDERFER,
At the Old Drug Store on the South Side Public Square,
SALEM, N. C.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salem, Winston and surrounding country, that he has opened at the above place a
Notion and Variety Store,
which he has stocked with a fine assortment of Goods of the latest and most approved styles, embracing
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, FANS, TRIMMINGS AND EDGINGS, RIBBONS, SOAPS, POCKET-BOOKS, SILK BUTTONS, PARASOLS, NECK-TIES, SEWING SILKS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, STATIONERY, SEGARS AND PIPES, JET JEWELRY, ZEPHYR AND GERMANTOWN WOOL,
in fact, everything that can be found in a first class Notion establishment.
I am agent for the celebrated Keystone Counterpanes, Wool, Half Wool, and Cotton, of all colors, for Beds, Cribs and Cradles; those wishing to purchase are solicited to call and inspect my assortment just received from the Factory.
J. BLICKENDERFER.
Salem, N. C., May 19, 1871.—20-tf.

All the Year Round
YOU CAN HAVE
GOOD SODA WATER
BY USING
WOOD'S CONDENSED SODA,
PUT UP IN
POCKET FOUNTS,
Charged with Gas, Sweetened and Flavored. Ready for use at all times and Everywhere.
Sixteen Glasses for 50 Cents.
FOR SALE AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

FEVER AND AGUE.
JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the Great South American Fever and Ague Cure. Has never failed to have the desired effect. Call and get a bottle at
WOMACK'S.

CALICOES! A Fine lot of latest styles Calico just received at
June 9.—23-tf. WOMACK'S.

ESTABLISHED 1827!
THE OLD
FRANKLIN
PRESS.



PLAIN AND FANCY
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
NEATYL EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Good Temper.

There's not a cheaper thing on earth,
Nor yet one half so dear,
'Tis worth more than distinguished birth
Or thousands gained a year.
It lends the boy a new delight;
'Tis virtue's firmest shield;
And adds more beauty to the height
Than all the stars may yield.

It makes poverty content!
To sorrow whispers peace;
It is a gift from Heaven sent
For mortals to increase;
It meets you with a smile at morn;
It lulls you to repose;
A flower, for peer and peasant born,
An everlasting rose.

A charm to banish grief away,
To snatch the brow from care;
Turns tears to smiles like dullness gay—
Spreads gladness everywhere;
And yet 'tis cheap as summer due
That gems the lily's breast;
A talisman for love, as true
As ever man possessed.

As smiles the rainbow through the cloud,
When threatening storm begins—
As music 'mid the tempest loud,
That still its sweet way wins—
As springs the arch across the tide,
When waves conflicting foam,
So comes this seraph to our side,
This angel of our home.

What may this wond'rous spirit be,
With power unheard before—
This charm, this bright divinity?
Good Temper—nothing more!
That woman homeward brings,
And can the poorest peasant lift
To bliss unknown to kings.

SONG ECHO

A New School Book, by H. S. Perkins. Price $7 50 per dozen. Contains over two hundred new & beautiful Songs, Duets, etc., by WILL S. HAYS, WEBSTER, THOMAS, etc,, Everything is new, fresh and sparkling. Contents and specimen pages sent free. Sample copies mailed free of postage to teachers for 65 cents.—Liberal terms for intrduction.

Subscribers to PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY are getting their Music for less than two cents a piece.—Those who have not seen this Musical Magazine should send 30 cents for a sample copy. The music is by HAYS, THOMAS, KINKEL, PERSLEY, and other popular writers.

Two back numbers for 40 cents. Four back numbers for 75 cents. Subscribers get

FIFTY DOLLARS WORTH of MUSIC for $3.

Address

J. L. PETERS, 599, Broadway, N. Y.

Teachers sending us their orders for $10 worth of music, can claim a year's subscription to Peters' Musical Monthly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. J. SAYERS,
Dealer in Real Estate,
Franklin, Pa.

Buys and sells improved and unimproved lands anywhere in the United States. 26-4w.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

RIGHT REV. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D., Visitor.
REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector.
REV. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M., Assistant.

The fifty-ninth Term of this School will open July 19th, 1871, and continue 20 weeks.

For a circular, containing full particulars, apply to the Rector. 26-4w.

THE FREAR COMPOSITION STONE.—For house fronts, docks, piers, culverts, walls, fountains and all building purposes; harder, more durable, and 100 per cent. cheaper than natural stone.—For supply of same, or right of manufacture, for counties or States, apply to CHAS. W. DARLING, Secretary, N. Y. Frear Stone Co., 1,238, Broadway, N. Y. 26-4w.

CONFEDERATE LOCAL STAMPS.

$4 Four Dollars a piece paid for the local stamps issued by the Confederate Postmasters, excepting the New Orleans and Memphis 2 and 5 cents, by WM. P. BROWN & CO., 53 Nassau Street, New York City. 26-4w.

Schofield's Patent Cotton Press

Is the simplest and best made. It will suit you.—Send for Circular and Prices to SCHOFIELD'S Iron Works, Macon, Georgia. 26-4w.

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL
IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,	*Rheumatism,*
Chilblains,	*Hemorrhoids or Piles*
Sprains and Bruises,	*Sore Nipples,*
Chapped Hands,	*Caked Breasts,*
Flesh Wounds,	*Fistula, Mange,*
Frost Bites,	*Spavins, Sweeney,*
External Poisons,	*Scratches, or Grease,*
Sand Cracks,	*Stringhalt, Windgalls,*
Galls of all Kinds,	*Foundered Feet,*
Sitfast, Ringbone,	*Cracked Heels,*
Poll Evil,	*Foot Rot in Sheep,*
Bites of Animals & Insects,	*Roup in Poultry,*
Toothache, &c., &c.,	*Lame Back, &c., &c.*

Large Size, $1.00; Medium, 50c.; Small, 25c.

The Gargling Oil has been in use as a Liniment for thirty-eight years. All we ask is a *fair trial,* but be sure and follow directions.

Ask your nearest druggist or dealer in patent medicines, for one of *our* Almanacs and Vade-Mecums, and read what the *people* say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States and other countries.*

Our *testimonials* date from 1833 to the present, and are *unsolicited.* Use the *Gargling Oil,* and tell your neighbors what good it has done,

We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy contradiction. *Write for an Almanac or Cook Book.*

Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y.
—BY—
MERCHANT'S
GARGLING OIL COMPANY,
26-4w. **JOHN HODGE, Sec'y.**

DR. WORTHINGTON'S Family Medicine.—Extensively used for "*Bowel Affections*" for *twenty* years. Endorsed by the most eminent medical men of the country. Surg. Gen. Moore and Prof. Warren advised its use in the C. S. Army. We are now Proprietors of this medicine, prepare it by the *original recipe,* and offer it to the puclic in improved packages and good style. All druggists and general dealers keep it. Send for *testimonials,* and your orders to WADE, BOYKIN & CO., Baltimore. 26-4w.

$1 50. CORN! CORN! $1 50.

O'HARA'S POCKET GIANT CORN SHELLER Patented Nov. 23, 1869. Awarded First Premium at Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas State Fairs, 1870. Shells 6 bush. of corn per hour. Does not scatter. Weighs only 12 oz. Can be used in pulling corn. *Agents wanted in every county.* Can make $5 to $10 per day. Liberal discount to the trade. Sample by Express $1 50. Send for Circular and Price List. JOHN S. HINES, Manufacturer's Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh. 26-4w.

Apple Parer, Corer and Slicer. Price $2

Does all at once. Warranted satisfactory.
D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worchester, Mass. 26-4w

EVERY LADY who desires a FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE (than which there is no superior) FREE, address, enclosing stamps for return postage. AVERY & CO.,
26-4w. *General Agents, Richmond, Va.*

Agents! Read This!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 PER WEEK AND EXPENSES, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich. 26-4w.

A Million Dollars.

Shrewd but quiet men can make a fortune by revealing the secret of the business to no one.
Address E. FAIRBUSH,
26-4w. 688 Broadway, New York.

$325 A MONTH. Horse and Carriage furnished. Expenses paid. H. Shaw, Alfred, Me. [26-4t.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Hon. W. H. Battle's Report of the proceedings in the Habeas Corpus cases of the prisoners arrested by order of Gov. Holden, in July and August for sale at the BOOK STORE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

8 O'CLOCK.
27-4w.

THEA-NECTAR
PURE CHINESE TEA

Thea-Nectar
IS A PURE
BLACK TEA

with the Green Tea Flavor.—Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the **Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 8** Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular. 27-4w.

WANTED—AGENTS, (**$20 *per day***) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the under-feed, makes the "lock-stitch" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the Market. Address, JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St Louis, Mo. 27-4w.

$375 A MONTH—Expenses paid—Male or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished. Address, SACO NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me. 27-4w

It has the delicate and refreshing fragrance of genuine Farina Cologne Water, and is indispensable to the Toilet of every Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in PERFUMERY.

COLGATE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE TOILET SOAP.

27-4w.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 CENTS with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer, No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. 27-4w

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.

We will send a handsome Prospectus of our *New Illustrated Family Bible* containing over **200** fine Scripture Illustrations to any Book Agent, free of charge. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., or St. Louis, Mo. 27-4w.

REDUCTION OF PRICES
TO CONFORM TO
REDUCTION OF DUTIES.
GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS
BY GETTING UP CLUBS.

☞ Send for our New Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
31 & 33 VESEY STREET,
P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK, 27-4w.

JURUBEBA.

WHAT IS IT?

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the LIVER AND SPLEEN, ENLARGEMENT OR OBSTRUCTION OF INTESTINES, URINARY, UTERINE, OR ABDOMINAL ORGANS, POVERTY OR A WANT OF BLOOD, INTERMITTENT OR REMITTENT FEVERS, INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER, DROPSY, SLUGGISH CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, ABSCESSES TUMORS, JAUNDICE, SCROFULA, DYSPEPSIA, AGUE AND FEVER AND THEIR CONCOMITANTS

DR. WELLS having become aware of the extraordinary medicinal properties of the South American plant called

JURUBEBA,

sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation, has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has made arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful Plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it, for popular use, and has for some time used in his own practice with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as

Dr. WELL'S EXTRACT OF JURUBEBA

and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy which should be freely taken as a BLOOD PURIFIER in all derangements of the system and to animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic temperaments.
JOHN Q. KELLOGG,
Platt St. New York.
Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular. 27..4w

ψυχη Psychomancy, This word is derived from the Greek, signifying the power of the soul, spirit or mind, and is the basis of all human knowledge. Psychomancy is the title of a new work of 400 pages, by HERBERT HAMILTON, B. A., giving full instructions in the science of Soul Charming and Psychologic Fascination; how to exert this wonderful power over men or animals instantaneously, at will. It teaches Mesmerism, how to become Trance or Writing Mediums, Divination, Spiritualism, Alchemy, Philosophy of Omens and Dreams, Brigham Young's Harem, Guide to Marriage, &c. This is the only book in the English language professing to teach this occult power, and is of immense advantage to the Merchant in selling goods, the Lawyer in gaining the confidence of Jurors, the Physician in healing the sick; to Lovers, in securing the affections of the opposite sex, and all seeking riches or happiness. Price by mail, in cloth, $1 25; paper covers, $1. Agents wanted for this book, Private Medical Works, Perfumery, Jewelry, &c., who will receive samples free. Address, T. W. EVANS, Publisher and Perfumer, 41 South 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 27-4w.

$10 FROM 50 Cts.

12 samples sent (postage paid) for 50 cents that retail readily for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Sq., N. Y. 27-4w.

TEACHERS OR STUDENTS

Wanting Employment, at from $50 to $100 per month, should address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Phila., Pa, 27-4w

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS!

ASTONISHING cures by Prof. Kline at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. At Branch Offices, by Dr. Dalton, 238 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; by Dr. Greene, Charlotte, N. C.; by Dr. Healy, Stubblefield House, Atlanta, Ga.

Wonderful Cancer Antidotes.

No Knife. No Caustic Medicines. No Blood. Little Pain.

For particulars, call on or address either of the above.

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.
April 14, 1871. 15-3m.

THE TURBINE
THE LEFFEL'S UNRIVALLED AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL,
Mill Gearing, Shafting & Pulleys
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.
POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE MD
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
WATER WHEEL.

Sept. 9, 1870-35-1y.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY! MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS who engage in our business make from FIVE to TEN DOLLARS PER DAY in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co.
April 14,-15-3m. Portland, Maine.

New Family Grocery!
J. P. LANDQUIST,
SALEM, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salem, Winston, and the surrounding country, that he has taken the business stand recently occupied by Mr. James Fisher, and opened a

Grocery and Provision Store,

for the sale of everything in that line which can be needed by a family. His stock is

NEW AND FRESH,

and has been selected especially with a view to meet the wants of this community. It comprises the best varieties of

MOLASSES, SUGAR, COFFEE and TEAS,
Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Crackers, Butter, Cheese, Pickles, Chickens,
Eggs, Fish, &c., &c.,

constantly on hand, and at astonishingly low prices for

CASH OR BARTER.

☞ Do not fail to inspect my stock before purchasing.

J. P. LANDQUIST.

March 3, 1871-9-3m.

NATURE'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE

TRADE MARK.
PATENTED.

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR of LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE of SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT—desideratums long sought for and found at last!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Grey, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all Humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural Heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

Dr. G. SMITH, Patentee, Groton Junction, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTER BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The Genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for Nature's Hair Restorative, and take no other.

Send a three cent stamp to PROCTER BROS., for a Treatise on the Human Hair.—The information it contains is worth $5.00 to any person.

For sale at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.
Nov. 25, 1870-46-1y, Salem, N. C.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS
AND
MEDICINES,
AT
Shaffner's Drug Store,
Main Street, Salem, N. C.

Constantly on hand a full assortment of CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, SPICES, TEAS, SEEDS, GLASSES, STATIONERY, FANCY ARTICLES,
and everything else usually kept in a

First Class Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS

will be supplied with reliable Medicines, promptly and at reasonable figures.

The undersigned is the only authorized agent for the sale in this market, of the justly celebrated

Liberty White Lead,

the best and most economical in use.
Call, examine goods, and ascertain prices.
J. F. SHAFFNER.

May 5, 1871.-18-tf.

NEW
Stationery Packages.

THE UNITED STATES SPECIE PACKAGE contains

5 sheets Note Paper,	5 Envelopes,
1 Lead Pencil,	1 Penholder,
1 Oroide Gold Pen,	1 new Dime Book.

Every package is guaranteed to contain either 5, 10, 25, or 50 cents in nickel or silver.

Price 25 Cents.

THE Excelsior Stationery Package contains 10 sheets of Good Paper. 10 Envelopes, 1 Good Lead Pencil, 1 Pen Holder, 1 Oroide Gold Pen, 1 New Dime Book and 1 set of Ladie's or Gents' Jewelry, with a cash prize of from 5 cents to $1 00.

Price Fifty Cents.

THE FAIRY CASKET

contains 12 sheets of Lady's Note Paper, 12 Envelopes, 1 good Penholder, 1 oroide Gold Pen, 1 good lead Pencil, Copy popular Song Book, 1 copy of the Art of Love, 1 Dime Book, 1 Little Flirt, or the art of Hadkerchief, Glove, and Fan Flirtation, with Floral Language of Love, 1 Little Facinator.

In addition to the above, each casket is guaranteed to contain from 5 cents to $5 in money or one of the following valuable presents: 1 Lady's Triple Plated Gold Watch, 1 Gentleman's Triple Plated Gold Watch, 1 Fine Pen Knife, 1 Gent's Pocket Book, 1 Lady's Pocket Book, 1 Lady's Ink Stand, 1 set Jewelry.

☞ The Casket is a neat gilt box, and makes a handsome present for a lady or a gentleman.

Price only One Dollar.

For Sale at the Book Store.

ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE.

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,

in fact everything in his line always on hand
Jan. 14, 1870 A. T. ZEVELY

VERMICELLI & MACCARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING
Feb. 20, 1868 26-

HAND BOOK
FOR
COUNTY OFFICERS
CHEAP AT BLUM'S.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

SPLENDID STOCK.

THE Undersigned has just received the most attractive stock of Spring and Summer Goods ever offered by him to the people of this and the surrounding counties, comprising

DRY GOODS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES,

HARDWARE, CLOTHING, NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARM UTENSILS, &c., &c.,

fresh and new, and as cheap as the cheapest. *No one shall get ahead of me in*

LOW PRICES.

My friends will find my stock of Dry Goods and Notions, **STAPLE AND FANCY,** complete, and purchased after the late decline in prices at the North. I have a large supply of **Ladies' and Gentlemen's**

BOOTS *AND* **SHOES,**

and can furnish you with the latest make and style,

I am receiving large additions to my stock of

Hardware *AND* **CUTLERY,**

and can guarantee satisfaction in quality and prices.

HATS FOR EVERYBODY,
THE LATEST STYLES OUT.

HOSIERY,

The best quality Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hose of every size.

I would call especial attention to my carefully selected stock of

Groceries,

which I offer at the lowest possible price for Cash or Barter.

I earnestly invite the attention of our country and town people to my varied assortment, and promise to make it their interest to purchase of me.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

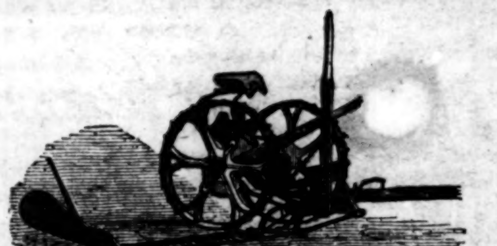
taken in exchange for goods upon liberal terms.

Call and look over my stock, even if you do not wish to buy just now.

Mr. T. F. CRIST, well known to the people of this section, will be found at my establishment, and will be glad to see all his old friends and customers.

R. A. WOMMACK,
Salem, N. C,. April 28, 1871,-17-tf, **Agent.**

☞ ADVANCE ☜



MOWER AND REAPER.

THE Strongest, Lightest Draft, most Compact and Perfect Machine ever offered to the public.

This Machine has an *iron frame,* all in one piece, which cannot become rickety, like the *wood frame* Machines. The finger bar is not attached to the frame, but is hinged direct to the tongue. There is no side draft. The Gear, or Cogwheels are all in the centre of frame under the driver's seat, enclosed in an iron case, so as to exclude all grit and obviate the danger of the driver's lines becoming entangled in the wheels.

All that is asked of persons desiring a good MOWER and REAPER, is that they lay aside all prejudice, and carefully examine, and thoroughly test THE ADVANCE MOWER AND REAPER, before purchasing elsewhere.

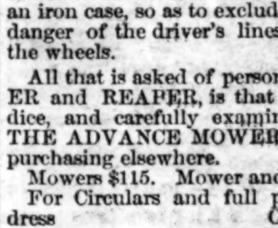
Mowers $115. Mower and Reaper combined $155.

For Circulars and full particulars, call on or address C. A. HEGE, Agent,
Friedburg, Forsyth Co., N. C.

☞ Also Agent for the ITHACA WHEEL RAKE. Price $40. April 28, 1871-17-3m.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill.* The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends; and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhoea,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

AT HALF PRICE,
Dollar Diaries at Fifty Cents
AT BLUM'S.

Wood's Object Lessons
IN BOTANY.

Game of Great Events,
AT THE BOOK-STORE.

Patterson & Co's Column
SPRING & SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

FOREMOST
IN THE
RACE.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

An increasing trade has induced us to purchase a LARGER STOCK OF GOODS than usual, and to add to it many new attractions.. We have adopted as our rule in business:

"QUICK SALES and SHORT PROFITS,"

Hoping, by a frequent turn of our money, to realize the same profit that slow merchants expect from selling one or two purchases a year. Trusting in this way to reward ourselves, we give the benefit of short profits to our customers.

We believe that our accumulated stock will prove ample for the wants of our trade. If mistaken, we shall order from the most reliable business houses in the northern cities, until the needs of all our customers are supplied.

The decline in many articles of merchandise warrants us in promising

LOW PRICES.

DRY GOODS:

Prints of every style and price, DeLaines, Challies, Lawns, Linen Lawns, Piques, Alpacas, Gros Grain and Japanese Silks and other late styles of Dress Goods. Swiss Muslins, in large supply, Nainsook, Mull Muslin, Brilliants, &c. A very full assortment of Brown and Bleached Muslins, Tickings, Drills, and Linen Goods.

For Gentlemen's Wear:—Elegant Black Doeskin, Fancy Cassimeres, Cottonades, Linen Duck, "Fries' Jeans," including a new and beautiful style of Tweeds now being manufactured. Also a well selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, both in Wool and Linen.

NOTIONS.

A larger stock than ever. Our line of Hosiery, Gloves, Veils, Trimmings, Laces, Edgings and Insertings, and Fancy Goods of all kinds cannot be excelled.

We invite the attention of the ladies to our splendid line of Corsets, seamless Kid Gloves, &c.

☞ Call and examine our stock.

BOOTS & SHOES

In this department, we have devoted much time and labor to the selection of Ladies' Fine Shoes. We believe that we can sell a better shoe for less money, than can be bought elsewhere. We have every variety of Lace, Button and Congress Gaiters, and an excellent assortment of Morocco and other Leather Shoes.

For Gentlemen we have a full assortment of Boots and Shoes including the celebrated "Burt Gaiter." Also Misses, Boys' and Children's Shoes in good supply.

HATS.

A better assortment than we have ever kept. Fur, Wool, Silk und Straw suitable for old men, young men, plain men, fancy men, and all sorts of boys.

Drugs and Dyestuffs,
SOAPS AND PERFUMERY, QUEEN AND GLASSWARE, HOLLOWWARE, Iron, Nails, &c., in full supply and at low figures.

HARDWARE.

If you wish Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Mechanic's Tools, Farmer's Tools, and Agricultural Implements, Building Materials, Mill Saws, Carriage and Saddlery Hardware, Shoe Findings, Cherry Seeders, Horse and Mule Shoes, &c., call upon us, and we will supply you.

GROCERIES.

We make a specialty of these Goods.
In Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices
and like articles, we fear no Competition
OUR HOUSE shall remain "HEADQUARTERS" in the Groceryline.

We call particular attention to above-partial enumeration of our stock.

We are agents for the Louderback & Smith's "Rustic Window Shades." They are cheap, convenient and durable, and are better than either the oiled or paper shades. They have had a large sale wherever introduced.

We shall strive earnestly to give satisfaction in all branches of our business, and hope that no customer will have to leave our house to make purchases elsewhere.

Feeling grateful for our past trade and hopeful for its increase in the future, we wish for our Farmers,—"the bone and sinew" of the land,—the most abundant crops, and for all classes good health and increased prosperity.

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., April 14, 1871. 14-tf

M. WP. GRAVES, THOS. R. MCPEARMON, WM. T. LAW

Graves' Warehouse,
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.,
FOR THE SALE OF
LEAF TOBACCO.

SALES ROOM 166 by 70 feet, with 19 skylights. Prompt attention to the interes and comfort of Planters and their teams
March 3, —9-1.

Musical Instruments
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR
For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of
Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles.

We do not RIDE AS FAST as our neighbor,
BUT WE COME WITH
NEW GOODS
EVERY WEEK

AT LOWER PRICES. **Calicoes at 6¼, 8 and 10 cents.** Fine and Neat **DRESS GOODS** cheaper than the cheapest.
J. L. FULKERSON,

GREAT DECLINE IN GROCERIES.

CALL and see BEST ASSORTMENT in this Market.
Sugar 10, Good Coffee 1[illegible] Good Molasses 40 cents.
March 10, 1871. J. L. FULKERSON.

THE FINEST, NEATEST, BEST and NEWEST STYLES SHOES for Ladies, Misses and Children, manufactured expressly for our Sales.

Our best hand-made SHOES are an arranted superior in *Style and Quality* to any in this market. J. L. FULKERSON.
Feb. 17, 1871-7tf.

THREE FINE JEWELRY
SHOW CASES
and one Iron Safe,
For sale by J. L. FULKERSON.
7-tf.

LADIES' GENUINE
MALTESE COLLARS,
CLUNY and THREAD LACE & EDGINGS.
Feb. 3-5-tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

LOVERS OF TEA

WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap.
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

MAHOGANY & ROSEWOOD grained TABLE OIL CLOTH.
a beautiful article.
Come and see, for seeing is believing, and believing is to buy of J. L. FULKERSON.
Feb.3-5tf.

If you wish a superior article of
XETRA GOLDEN SYRUP and
Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,
Call on
J. L. FULKERSON.

THERE IS NO DANGER IN USING THE
Best Radiant Oil!
112 fire test. We keep only the best.
Feb. 3-5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

To Coffee Drinkers.

TRY OUR FINE CEYLON 8 'OCLOCK BREAKFAST COFFEE.
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

BRUSH AWAY!

WITH superior Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Nail, Hat, Paint, Whitewash and Horse Brushes.—Best in market.

NEW COMBS!

WHO would do without a new Comb, when a superior article of *Horn, Shell, Gutta Percha,*—plain and metal backs—*Fine-tooth* and *Pocket Combs,* can be had so cheap.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

BY purchasing either *Pocket Wallets, Ladies' Purses* of steel, leather and velvet,—neat and durable.

"FAIRY CASKET,"

A beautiful artcle for Ladies Toilet use, with SOAP and PERFUMERY in great variety, and at all prices.

BRIGHT!
BRIGHTER!!
BRIGHTEST!!!

SAPOLIO for cleaning Silver, Brass, Tin, &c., superior to any article of the kind now in use.

☞ Be sure and call for any of the above articles at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.
POST OFFICE BUILDING, Salem, N. C.
48-tf.

Dr. Health and Strength.
CROOK'S WINE & TAR
Throat and Lungs.

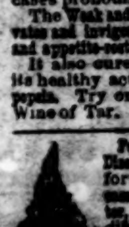
For ten years Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar has been tested and proved in thousands of cases, capable of curing all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing wonderful cures. Will you let prejudice prevent you from being cured also?

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, combined with vegetable ingredients of undoubted value. It rapidly restores exhausted strength, cleanses the Stomach, relaxes the Liver and puts them to work, causes the food to digest, and makes pure blood. If you are afflicted in any way, we know the life-giving tonic properties of Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar, are what you need.

It cures all Coughs and Colds, and its many wonderful cures of Asthma and Bronchitis, have caused many to call it a specific for these complaints. These ailments require but a few doses. All suffering from Consumption or any Disease of the Lungs should remember that Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar has cured many cases pronounced incurable.

The Weak and Debilitated should remember it renovates and invigorates the system, and is health-giving and appetite-restoring.

It also cures Liver and Kidney Complaints, and by its healthy action on the Stomach, removes Dyspepsia. Try one bottle. Take only Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar. Sold by Druggists.



For Scrofula, Scrofulous Tumors, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, or Scrofula in any form, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Tetter, Scald Head, Ulcers, and old Sores, or any disease depending on a depraved condition of the blood, take Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root. It is combined with the best tonic preparations of iron known, and is the best Alterative and Blood Purifier made. Cleanse your blood. Try one Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

Prepared only by
[illegible] CROOK & CO., Dayton, O.

May 12, 1871.-19-3m.

BOARDING HOUSE,
Main Street, nearly opposite Hege Bros. Store,
SALEM, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs those who are desirous of obtaining comfortable boarding that he is prepared to receive a limited number of ladies and gentlemen upon liberal terms.

Salem is one of the most healthy, quiet and pleasant places in North Carolina, and is a favorite resort for those who desire to escape the summer heats of the lower counties.

R. A. JENKINS.

Salem, N. C., March 31, 1871.-13-tf.

SPRING TRADE, 1871.

WE have now in store our SPRING GOODS, bought mostly for Cash of the Manufacturers and Importers, consisting of

WHITE GOODS,	HOSIERY,
GLOVES,	SUSPENDERS,
PERFUMERIES,	STATIONERY,

and all other articles usually kept in a FIRST CLASS NOTION HOUSE.

Cash and prompt home customers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

BLAIR & THAXTON,
14 Pearl Street, Richmond Virginia.
April 7,-13-3m.

Miscellaneous Books.

OUR stock of Miscellaneous Books is varied, a good collection—which we offer at low prices, as we wish to reduce our stock.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS—Foreign and Domestic.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1871.

Hayden's Dictionary of Dates,
At the BOOK STORE.